The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1881—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MOTH POWDER.

Buck & Rayner's
MOTH POWDER
Exterminates Flies, Roaches, Spiders, Fleas, and Bedbugs.

blessed. It was resolved that a of the Methodists of this city on that day.

Love All, No Zeal.

French Paper.

enters an old curiosity shop and price of a set of old Dresden. sand francs, sir! Genuine, and carefully it has been repaired. ded so to add to its value. Be a historical relic. That, sir, is the service of porcelain which Na- to the ground during the preting been." "We-ell, I don't much like merchant, eagerly—"Thea- orm, for the same price."

Why Wear Plasters?

lieve, but they can't cure that the kidneys are the trouble, and medy to act directly on their es- purify and restore their healthy dney-Wort has that specific ac- e same time it regulates the bow- Don't wait to get sick, but get a y and cure yourself. Liquid and all druggists.—Germantown Tele-

end Eldredge sewing-machines.

DEATHS.

Polo, at his late residence on Hatch- eth of Humboldt Park. ural hereafter.

ung, Dr. George E. Hall, aged 79 J. Shuman of Calumet Hall." , at 3 o'clock, at the residence of her Hall, 625 West Washington-st., by ebill.

-July 31, Willie Cunningham, aged ents, oldest and beloved son of John ningham.

d O'Brien-st., Tuesday, Aug. 2, at 11 ectfully invited.

Detroit papers please copy.

at the residence of J. P. Doty, Wil- st, at 11 a. m., Mrs. Isabella McCor- s and 1 month.

, at 7 p. m.

29 31, at 12:30 o'clock, Eva Pearl, in- of Ira T. and Ada Edwards, aged 2d

m., to-day, at the residence of the Robert-ert. Friends of the family are ms to Rosehill.

St. Joseph's Hospital, July 31, 1881, he Hospital to-day at 3 p.m. Friends attend.

y 31, at 4 p. m., at the residence of Mr. S. A. Norman, 1,000 West Madi- uestion, aged 25 years, a native of the house. Will leave on the 1 p. m. Rosehill Cemetery. Mrs. Dorman's ed to attend.

The funeral services of the Rev. D. superintendent of the Methodist State of Illinois, will be held at St. Michigan-av., on Monday, Aug. 1, at

p. m., July 30, at 267 West Harrison- t, aged 76 years, a native of Sligo, , England; for the past thirty-three of this city.

held at the above residence Tues- 30 o'clock. Carriages to Graceland. idence, 172 North Jefferson-st., to- place Tuesday, Aug. 2, at 11 a. m., to Rosehill. Friends of the fam- attended.

, 30, after a severe illness, Annie wife of Valentine Tiskey, at her late ide-st.

ake place from her residence and r's, and thence by carriage to St. 2.

y A. McVeay, in this city, on the 30th

Aug. 1, at 10 o'clock, from 146 East h of Holy Name Church by car- Cemetery.

PERSONAL.

MR. CHARLES SMITH dress of A. P., who left Louisville Address O 89, Tribune office.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HENRY MONTGOMERY, OF and will conduct the noon meeting

AMUSEMENTS.

MMER NIGHT CONCERTS.

O. EVERY NIGHT.

THOMAS

NIGHT CONCERTS

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

ellaneous Program.

ENING—Mozart Night.

ENING—Miscellaneous Selections.

ENING—Symphony Night.

ENING—Request Program.

TERMISSION CONCERT—Popular Programme.

ENING—"People's" Program.

Cents. For Rules of the Exposition

GEO. R. CARPENTER, Lessee. AMS, Manager.

LEY'S THEATRE.

every Evening. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

ES O'NEILL,

SE WOOD, LEWIS MORRISON, K. EMILY LAVIN, and Company play of modern times,

ANICHEFFS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

First-Class Theatre on Earth.

25c, 35c, 50c.

t Week of the Great Success, TOM'S CABIN!

gnificent Transformation Scene. y, "Mike," and Kentucky Slave

sday, Saturday, and Sunday.

D OPERA-HOUSE, opposite Court-House.

tion of the Thrilling Sensational Drama, the

EN HAND!

Summer Season! Last Week of Last Week of the Stock Com- buys the best seats.

THE ACME OPERA COMPANY Sale opens Thursday next.

KER'S THEATRE.

VERY NIGHT. AND SATURDAY MATINEES. FICIENT PRODUCTION C SPECTACULAR DRAMA, THE

ORLD!"

LAST SCENE." "LUNATIC ASY- ADMIRABLE ACTING.

M'S PAVILION. Cottage Grove and Indiana-avs.

every evening during the summer ning and Sunday Matinee.

E CONCERT. unday Matinee, 10c.

SILVER-LEAF GROVE TO-DAY. AND SACK RACES RDER OF THE DAY.

CTION SALES.

. P. GORE & CO., and 216 Madison-st.

AILERS OF OTS AND SHOES

STATE LINE

complete assortment le Goods at our Auc-

sday, Aug. 3. tment will be good and best manufacture. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 214 and 216 Madison-st.

OMEROY & CO.

37 Cass-st.

NDAY) MORNING, CK SHARP, we will sell by

CTION

E, etc., etc., contained in above E RESIDENCE, highest bidder. OMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

CANDY.

Send $1, $2, $5, or $5 for a 1-pound retail box by express of the best Candies in America, suiting the taste delicately and strictly pure. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Circulars free. Confectionery Manufactory, 45 Clark-st., Chicago.

MOTH POWDER.

Buck & Rayner's
MOTH POWDER
Exterminates Flies, Roaches, Spiders, Fleas, and Bedbugs.

FOR SALE.

Valuable Lease
FOR SALE,

Having an unexpired term of about eight years at a very low rental. Building situated in most desirable location, five stories and basement, 40x130, to good wide public alley. Elevators and all public modern conveniences.

HENRY S. EVERHART, 80 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

CHICAGO, AUGUST 1, 1881.

The firm of Rhodes, Bradley & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all assets and business of said firm have been sold and transferred to the Calumet Iron & Steel Company, which will hereafter conduct all business under the corporate name of said Company. Said Company has assumed our contracts and will pay all our liabilities.

RHODES, BRADLEY & CO.

THE CALUMET IRON & STEEL COMPANY, having purchased the assets and business of Rhodes, Bradley & Co., successors to Jos. H. Brown & Co., will hereafter conduct said business at the old stand, under the corporate name, and are authorized to collect all accounts due to the late firms of Rhodes, Bradley & Co. and Jos. H. Brown & Co., and to settle all outstanding claims against said firms. All contracts and obligations of said firm of Rhodes, Bradley & Co. will be assumed by this company.

CALUMET IRON & STEEL CO.

August 1, 1881.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at the Office of W. E. Tayler, 329 South Adams-st., Peoria, Ill., until Aug. 15, 1881, at 10 o'clock m., for the entire completion of the superstructure of the Union Depot building, Peoria, Ill.

Plans can be seen at the office in Peoria, No. 329 South Adams-st., from the 3d until the 15th of August.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

MACHINERY.

DESIGNER AND BUILDER OF
Special Machinery.
JNO. J. CLAUSE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

McCORD & PHILLIPS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
123 LaSalle-st.
GRAIN OPTIONS A SPECIALTY.

OPTICAL GOODS.

MANASSE, SIGHT OPTICIAN, 10 TRIBUNE BUILDING

Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, etc.

TAILORING.

15 Per Ct. Discount

On all Garments ordered of us during August, 1881.

EDWARD ELY & CO., Tailors, Wabash-av., corner of Monroe-st.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

HALL DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

Quickest Transatlantic Company.

Express New York and Havre, Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railroads and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in small boats.

LA BRETAGNE.....Wednesday, Aug. 3, 11 a m
LA NORMANDIE.....Wednesday, Aug. 10, 6 a m
LA GASCOGNE.....Wednesday, Aug. 17, 11 a m

RATES OF PASSAGE (including wine): TO HAVRE. First cabin, $80. Second cabin, $50. Steerage, including wine, bedding, and utensils, $30. Checks given for baggage to Paris in amount to suit. For freight or passage apply to CHARLES DE BEBIAN, Agent, 6 Bowling Green, foot of Broadway, New York.

LE HAVRE, Cabin Agent, } 67 Clark-st.
LE WINTER, Steerage Agent, } Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

New York--London--Paris.

Steamers sail Every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen.

Passage booked for London and Paris at reduced rates. Passage from New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $80; steerage, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. The steerage rates by the Lloyd from Bremen to Chicago are as follows: Parties gathered to sell these tickets will be given a liberal commission. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., General Agents.

STATE LINE

Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and London-derry, N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $80, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $30. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, or pigs.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 72 and 74 Randolph-st., Chicago. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Western Managers.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

New York and Glasgow.

SATURDAY, Aug. 6, 4 pm | DEVONIA, Aug. 20, 2 p m
SATURDAY, Aug. 13, 2 pm | ANCHORIA, Aug. 27, 9 am

Cabin passage, $60 and upward, according to steamer and berth. Steerage at low rates. Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 91 Washington-st.

CUNARD LINE.

Sailing Tuesdays and Fridays, from Pier 40, N. R., foot of Canal-st., calling at Queenstown to land passengers for Ireland and Liverpool.

Sailing Wednesdays and Saturdays, from Pier 40, N. R., foot of Canal-st., calling at Queenstown to land passengers for Ireland, and at Plymouth for London and France.

Rates of passage from New York to Queenstown, Liverpool, Plymouth, London, Havre, or Hamburg, $60 and upward, according to steamer and berth. Steerage, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. Apply at Company's office, 4 Bowling Green, New York.

VERNON H. BROWN, General Agent. For sailings and rates from Chicago apply to Clark and Randolph-sts., or to A. DU VERNET, General Agent, Northwest Western Department.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Ave., Chicago. Agents to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

The Tribune.

☞ *Persons leaving the city for the summer season can have* THE TRIBUNE *mailed to their address at the following rates, postage prepaid:* DAILY TRIBUNE, *per month,* $1; *including Sunday issue,* $1.25.

FAIR weather and stationary or lower temperature for to-day.

A SLIGHT shock of earthquake was felt at Bangor, Me., Sunday night.

THE public debt of the United States is $2,053,388,961, and less the cash in the Treasury, $1,880,520,788. The reduction effected during the month of July was $10,078,023.

THE death is announced of the wife of ex-Senator Timothy O. Howe, of Wisconsin, at Washington, D. C.: of ex-Gov. Grove Saulsbury, of Delaware, at Wilmington, in that State; and of Mr. Rogers, the American Consul at Vera Cruz, Mexico.

DURING a fierce storm yesterday afternoon two freight trains came into collision on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Lancaster, Pa. The two locomotives, eight cars, and a caboose were wrecked. James Hanckley, one of the engineers, was injured, it is feared, fatally.

A MAN named Frank Hall was found drowned near Keokuk, Ia., Sunday. The Coroner's jury was unable to say whether Hall did his own taking off, or that his death was the result of accident. They compromised and returned a verdict of "accidental suicide."

GEORGE H. LOVE and Charley Cross, two Quincy (Ill.) youths, the former aged 13, the latter aged 11, got into an altercation yesterday afternoon. Love drew a knife and slashed Cross in the neck, severing the jugular vein. Cross bled to death. Love has a hard reputation.

THE Commissioner of Agriculture has appointed a Commission, consisting of Prof. Hilyard (colored), ex-Gov. Famaso, of Nebraska, and T. C. Jones, of Ohio, to visit the arid regions of the West and investigate whether they can be made to have any marketable value.

MR. BOURKE'S mission to Constantinople in the interest of the English holders of Turkish bonds has been successful. A decree has been issued by the Sultan appointing a Commission to regulate the finances of Turkey, and to come to an understanding with all holders of Turkish bonds.

SOME Chinans were made prisoners by one of the Peruvian leaders recently, and in retaliation for the harsh treatment accorded Peruvians by Chilian marauders some time ago the prisoners were treated in a most cruel and brutal manner. Their ears were cut off, and they were otherwise mutilated.

SIR CHARLES DILKE stated yesterday in the House of Commons, in reply to a question by Earl Bective, that, notwithstanding newspaper reports to the contrary, the Khedive of Egypt had not asked armed protection from England because he feared a military revolt. He was not aware that France had received such a request.

THE Marquis of Hartington, after having given a detailed account yesterday in the House of Commons of the subsidies granted by England to the Ameer Abdurrahman, said that he did not think that England would continue to support the claims of the Ameer, which means that Abdurrahman and Ayoob will be allowed to fight it out.

THIRTEEN new cases of small-pox were reported in this city yesterday. All the new cases are reported from one house in the Fourteenth Ward. It will be remembered that Ald. Stauber, the representative of the ward in the Council, is opposed to vaccination, and has advised his constituents not to allow themselves to be vaccinated.

THE London *Standard* says that the indications point to an average wheat crop in England, that the barley crop will certainly be an average one, the root crops will be poor, and the potato crop excellent. The prospects of the Scotch farmer are not quite so bright as those of the English. The crop prospects in Ireland are excellent.

A COMMITTEE has been formed in Paris under the direction of Gambetta for the purpose of furthering the Republican cause in the approaching general election. Prince Napoleon, writing to the Bonapartist Electoral Committee, urges that a provision be inserted in the Constitution providing for the election of the head of the nation by a popular vote.

THE Sixth Missionary Conference was held at Chautauqua, N. Y., yesterday. The bright and dark sides of missionary life were discussed by the Rev. Dr. C. H. Fowler, the Rev. Dr. Humphrey, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, and the Rev. Mr. Clark. It was stated that $6,000,000 were annually contributed by the Christian world for the conversion of the heathens.

MISS BELLE RUNYEN, a young lady of Cincinnati, who had been visiting near Keokuk, Ia., was accidentally killed Sunday evening by the falling of a carriage, in which she was riding with two friends, over the embankment of a canal. The young lady fell a distance of eighty feet, and was horribly bruised. Her companions escaped without serious injury.

A FEARFUL accident is reported from Mazatlan, Mexico, in which over seventy persons lost their lives. The Government magazine at that point was blown up through the carelessness of the guard, an ember from whose pipe caused the calamity. Besides the magazine many houses in the vicinity were destroyed. Over seventy dead bodies have already been taken from the ruins.

THE result of flaxseed thrashings in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas has been rather disappointing to the flax-growers. In very few cases has there been an average yield. Four and seven bushels to the acre have been realized where ten and fourteen bushels were expected. Notwithstanding the largely increased acreage the yield of this year throughout the country will not equal that of last year.

THE President continues to get better. His appetite increases daily, and his physicians now say there is no reasonable doubt of his recovery. His bill-of-fare now embraces coffee and koumiss, besides the more solid fare hitherto partaken of. The wound discharged freely at the dressing last evening, and the appearance of the pus was in every way satisfactory. The afternoon fever was light and subsided quickly, and the patient went to sleep earlier than usual, and slept well.

THE Yorktown Centennial celebration will begin on the 13th of October, and will continue until the 18th, when the National ceremonies will begin. Among those who will deliver addresses are Secretary Schurz, Frederick R. Condert, Prof Charlier of New York, and Congressman Goode. The religious services on Sunday, the 16th of October, will be conducted by Bishop Keane (Catholic), of Richmond, Va., assisted by Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, and in the evening of the same day by the Rev. John Hall (Presbyterian), of New York.

AT the first meeting of the Italian and French Commissioners appointed to negotiate a treaty of commerce between their respective countries, held in Rome yesterday, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs said it was the wish of Italy to arrive at a reasonable arrangement with a nation "to whom she is attached by sincere friendship." The French Ambassador replied, but did not allude to the alleged feeling of friendship. He expressed a hope that a treaty would be concluded which would be advantageous to both countries.

MR. PARNELL incurred the displeasure of the House of Commons yesterday for persisting in raising the question of the treatment of Irish political prisoners, and declaring that the authority of the House of Commons was always on the side of power. The Speaker "named" him, and Mr. Gladstone moved his suspension. Pending the vote on the question, and while Mr. Gladstone was speaking, Parnell interrupted, and said he would not go through the farce of waiting for a vote, and then quitted the House. Gladstone's motion of suspension was carried—183 to 14.

FORTY-THREE Postmasters of Presidential offices having failed to report the amount of business transacted at their respective offices during the last quarter of the fiscal year within a month after the close of the quarter (the 30th of June), they or their sureties are liable for double the amount received at their respective offices during the quarter. Among those reported delinquent are the Postmasters of Fremont, O.; Ironton, O.; Jacksonville, Ill.; El Paso, Ill.; Waukegan, Ill.; Neenah, Wis.; Menasha, Wis.; Rochester, Ind.; Sheboygan Falls, Wis.; Lanesboro, Minn.; Hutchinson, Kas.

CAMACHO, the Spanish Foreign Minister, replying to a note of St. Hilaire, the French Foreign Minister, says there is no analogy between the losses suffered by Spanish subjects through the Algerian raids and the losses suffered by French subjects in Spain and Cuba by the Carlist risings and the Cuban rebellions. Camacho says that the Frenchmen had warning of danger in time to have saved themselves from loss, but that the Spaniards suffered in Algeria through the incompetency of the French officers, which the French Government has practically acknowledged by the dismissal of the officers in question. Camacho hints that France can pay now, and tax the Arabians to make good the indemnity.

THE Irish Land bill was debated in the English House of Lords last night. Lord Carlingford (Chichester Fortescue), an Irish Peer, defended the measure from the assaults of the Tory and Whig Peers in the absence of Lord Granville, who was indisposed. Lord Salisbury made a violent attack on the measure, and said its effect would be to make the Irish landlord a mortgagee of his own estate with uncertain security. He intimated that he would only agree to the bill after amendments had been adopted providing for a full and clear definition of what constitutes a fair rent, for the exemption of estates managed under the English system—that is to say, where landlords have contributed towards making improvements—and tenancies of over $500 yearly, from the operation of the bill, and for the maintenance of the inviolability of leases.

PATRICK W. CROWE, an Irishman of Peoria, and one of the directors of O'Donovan-Rossa's pet organization, the United Irishmen, stated in an interview with a TRIBUNE representative yesterday that the infernal machines recently discovered in Liverpool were manufactured in Peoria, and were intended to blow up English ships and English buildings. He entered into a defense of such a mode of "warfare," as he calls it, against England, and gave expression to various bloodthirsty and bloodcurdling ideas. Crowe is a bosom friend of that other dynamite patriot, O'Donovan-Rossa. Both have been repudiated by every Irish organization in the United States, and in recent interviews with an American correspondent James Stephens and John O'Leary, the Fenian leaders, condemned the mouthings of these blowhards, and denounced the mode of warfare they advocated in unequivocal language.

THE TRIBUNE congratulates the citizens of Chicago upon the overwhelming defeat in the Common Council last evening of the plot to prepare the way for another terrible conflagration by so amending the fire ordinance as to permit the erection of a cordon of wooden buildings upon three sides of the city. THE TRIBUNE has labored with might and main to avert the threatened calamity; has spared neither labor nor space to exhibit public sentiment in reference to the proposed fire-bug scheme, having for this purpose obtained and printed the views of all classes and conditions of the people of Chicago, with the result of developing a vast preponderance of feeling against any tinkering with the present strict prohibition of the erection of wooden buildings within the city limits; and has set forth with all possible force and effect the reasons why the mischievous project should be defeated. That the fight so vigorously waged has resulted in a complete rout of the enemies of the city's safety and prosperity is a matter for general rejoicing. The vote on the question of concurring in the report of the Committee recommending the placing on file the petitions and remonstrances against the existing ordinance was as follows:

Yeas—Wickersham, Dixon, Sanders, Appleton, Shorey, Phelps, Watkins, Wetherell, Aitpeter, Riordan, Purcell, Smyth, Schroeder, Dean, Huibert, Everett, Brady, Wanzer, Imhof, Burley, Blair—21.

Nays—Burke, Sheridan, Hildreth, Lawler, Nelson, Stauber, Hirsch, Young, Meyer (Fifteenth), Meier (Sixteenth), Murphy, Barrett—12.

It remains to be added that one of the best and most effective speeches delivered in the Council last evening against the fire-bug plot was that of Ald. Altpeter, the Socialist member from the Sixth Ward, whose vote and voice was on the side of prudence, safety, and the city's best interests. The position of Ald. Altpeter in this controversy is to his lasting honor and credit.

THE FIRE-BUGS BEATEN.

Knocked Out of Time by a Test Vote of 20 to 14.

Hildreth, Finding His Original Scheme Could Not Succeed,

Offered a Milder Substitute for One-Story Frames Only.

But It Was Beaten in Fine Style, and the Whole Scheme Killed by 21 to 12.

A Thorough Discussion of the Subject—Altpeter's Excellent Speech.

The Men of Honesty and Sense Versus the Blatherskites.

Incendiaries and Real Estate Speculators Given a Back Seat.

Appointment of a Special Commission to Investigate the Water Supply.

Failure of a Proposition to Adjourn the Council Over to September.

The City Council met in regular session last evening, Mayor Harrison in the chair, and all the Aldermen present except Ald. Peevey.

A motion to suspend the rules in order to approve "Fish" Miller's bond was lost,—yeas, 15; nays, 17,—as follows:

Yeas—Appleton, Burke, Sheridan, Cullerton, Hildreth, Riordan, Lawler, Purcell, Schroeder, Hirsch, Young, Meyer (Fifteenth), Meier (Sixteenth), Murphy, Barrett.

Nays—Wickersham, Dixon, Sanders, Shorey, Phelps, Watkins, Wetherell, Smyth, Nelson, Bond, Dean, Huibert, Everett, Brady, Wanzer, Burley, Blair.

The bond was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Ald. Hildreth introduced a resolution, and asked unanimous consent thereon, providing that the Council should adjourn for three weeks.

[Row between Hildreth and Everett, the Chair rapping on the table meantime. Resolution not put to the house.]

A motion to suspend the rules for the introduction of resolutions, etc., in regular order was carried.

Ald. Meier offered a resolution calling on the Chief of Police to see that all bakers complied with the ordinance relating to the weight of bread. Carried.

The same Alderman submitted a request that the Northwestern Railroad should build a viaduct on North Halsted street and Chicago avenue. Adopted.

Ald. Everett introduced an order providing that the Department of Public Works should direct the railroad companies to provide gates at Madison, Fulton, and Washington streets at the Rockwell street crossing.

Ald. Cullerton moved to make the order cover "such other streets as the Commissioner of Public Works should recommend." The amendment was accepted by Ald. Everett.

The order was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

WEST ADAMS STREET.

Ald. Dean offered an order providing that the Commissioner of Public Works advertise for bids for the improvement of West Adams street between Halsted street and Hoyne avenue.

The order failed to pass, and was sent to the Commissioner of Public Works.

Ald. Hildreth presented an ordinance providing that the next meeting of the Council should be held the first Monday in September.

It was declared carried by the Clerk, who had recorded yeas 20, nays 15, but there were several changes which he omitted, the real vote being—yeas, 17; nays, 18—as follows:

Yeas—Dixon, Sanders, Shorey, Watkins, Wetherell, Cullerton, Altpeter, Hildreth, Riordan, Schroeder, Bond, Dean, Wanzer, Stauber, Barrett, Burley, Blair—17.

Nays—Wickersham, Appleton, Phelps, Burke, Sheridan, Lawler, Purcell, Smyth, Nelson, Huibert, Everett, Brady, Hirsch, Young, Meyer, Imhof, Meier, Murphy—18.

Some of the Aldermen discovered this discrepancy in the vote, and when the Mayor's attention was called to it he declared the ordinance lost.

HIGH PRESSURE WATER COMPANY.

Ald. Cullerton offered the following:

WHEREAS, Application has been made to this body by a private corporation for permission to lay water-mains in the streets of this city, and construct water-works therewith for the purpose of supplying the inhabitants with water, and

WHEREAS, Said permission is asked upon the pretense that the present city works are insufficient to supply our citizens with water, and

WHEREAS, It is the judgment of this Council that no private person or corporation should be permitted in any manner to interfere with or have the control of any system for supplying our citizens with water, but the same should remain, where it now is, under the control of the municipal authorities, but for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the alleged fact that the present water supply is insufficient for the use of our citizens [is correct], it is

Resolved, That his Honor, the Mayor, the City Controller, Commissioner of Public Works, City Engineer, and Fire Marshal be, and they as a committee are hereby instructed to report to this Council at the next regular meeting upon the following matters—namely:

1. Whether or not there is an insufficient supply of water in any part or portion of the city, and if so, in what part or portion.

2. What would be the cost of laying the water-mains and constructing the necessary works in connection therewith in such portion of the city, if any, as is insufficiently supplied with water.

3. Is there any machinery or other thing belonging to the city, but not now in use, which could be temporarily used to supply water in such portion or portions of the city as may now be insufficiently supplied, and of what does such machinery or other thing consist.

4. What would be the probable cost of laying water-mains and constructing works in such portion or portions of the city as require such works to be built and said water-mains to be laid by reason of the present insufficient supply of water.

5. What amount of money now stands to the credit of the Water Fund, and what amount will in all probability be received and credited to said fund by Jan. 1, 1882.

Ald. Cullerton suggested an amendment that the Commission report what city property was best available for a location.

This was added, and the resolution as amended was passed.

Ald. Hildreth entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which his adjournment ordinance was lost.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Ald. Watkins presented a petition from the Brush Electric Light Company asking for permission to construct lines in the city; also an ordinance granting authority to the Company to do so under the direction of the Department of Public Works.

Both were referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Ald. Shorey handed in a petition from the Chicago & Indiana State Line Railway for permission to lay tracks on Whitney avenue and across Archer avenue. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, South Division.

The same Alderman presented a petition from propertyowners on State street asking for a modification of the improvement on that thoroughfare, and for some regulations concerning the obstructions during the making of the repairs. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, South Division.

STEAM STREET-CARS.

Ald. Wickersham introduced a petition from the agent of the Surface Motor Company of New York asking permission to run one of their noiseless and smokeless steam cars on Madison street west of Western avenue.

The Alderman said the West Division Company was willing, and he moved that the document be referred to the Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works with power to act.

Ald. Everett opposed the motion, and

Ald. Wickersham moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of putting it on its passage.

The motion was lost—yeas 15, nays 20—as follows:

Yeas—Wickersham, Dixon, Sanders, Appleton, Watkins, Wetherell, Burke, Cullerton, Riordan, Bond, Dean, Huibert, Brady, Wanzer, Young—15.

Nays—Shorey, Phelps, Sheridan, Altpeter, Hildreth, Lawler, Purcell, Smyth, Schroeder, Nelson, Everett, Stauber, Hirsch, Meyer, Imhof, Meier, Murphy, Barrett, Burley, Blair—20.

The docuhent went to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division.

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.

The special order—the report of the Committee on Railroads, recommending the passage of an ordinance granting the Milwaukee & St. Paul authority to lay a track on the north side of Carroll street from Union to the alley west of Canal—was taken up.

Ald. Smyth moved to amend by adding a proviso that the Company should construct viaducts over their tracks at Jefferson and Clinton streets, in accordance with the ordinance of 1873.

Ald. Everett said the Company would accept the grant subject to existing ordinances

So the amendment was added.

Ald. Young spoke against the ordinance, claiming that the rights of the city were not protected, and that no provision had been made for refunding the money spent in improving the sidewalks at the street-crossings. In reply to a question by Ald. Everett, he said the railroad company owned the property on the north side of the street.

Ald. Wanzer said the railroad company had made the street improvements itself: the city hadn't spent a dollar at the intersections for curbing. It would be a great help to the business-men to have the track laid.

The ordinance was passed—yeas 28, nays 7—Ald. Appleton, Burke, Sheridan, Smyth, Schroeder, and Barrett.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE FIRE ORDINANCE.

The special order, the report of the Committee on Fire and Water, recommending the placing on file of the petition and remonstrance against the contraction of the fire limits, was taken up.

Ald. Purcell moved to concur.

Ald. Meyer (Fifteenth) moved that the report be placed on file, and that Hildreth's ordinance be passed.

Ald. Meier presented a petition from the Chicago Labor Union investing against landlords and property, saying that they wanted frame houses "for the people."

Ald. Meier (Sixteenth) said he had talked with the people in his ward, and found that five to one were in favor of contraction; hence he should vote for it. He had watched the newspapers and talked with opponents of the measure, but had failed to find one good argument against it. He claimed that frame buildings could be erected "in certain sections" without endangering the city. The assertion that contraction was advocated for political purposes was buncombe. He admitted that there was something in the land speculation talk, saying that the fire limits should be contracted to enable vacant land to be sold. Those who had come to Chicago recently should be allowed the same privilege as those who came here years ago, the latter having put up wooden houses to shelter themselves. It was the laboring men who had made Chicago what it was. The argument that one could build a brick as cheap and convenient as a frame house would not hold water. He spoke of the tenement houses of New York. There were bad places to bring up children in. The people of Chicago should be given a better chance. There were thousands of small lots here waiting for the poor man to come and erect a small home for himself. He hoped the Council would help them do it.

ALD. WICKERSHAM

said it was possible, though scarcely probable, that the Council might take action on this occasion, which would make them the laughing-stock of the world. The people for whom Ald. Meier was so solicitous must have come to Chicago since 1871 and 1874. If the Alderman's suggestions should prevail, these poor people would simply have walked into a fire-trap. The gentlemen from the outside wards were under pressure from their constituents, but they might come to regret their votes on this question. The speaker sympathized with the poor men who had small homes, but he did not believe in surrounding Chicago with a cordon of tinder-boxes. He quoted from the utterances of the Socialists in favor of another fire, for the reason that after the big blaze wages advanced, and showed that every responsible man and property-owner in the city was opposed to any contraction of the fire-limits. He referred to the petition presented against such action, and asked why, if there was any popular demand for a backward step, the people had not indorsed it by petition. He wanted the existing ordinance strengthened rather than weakened, and drew a graphic picture of the dangers threatened by the proposed demagogical measure. "Let well enough alone" was his advice, and he pleaded in the interest more of the poor man than of the speculator, who wanted to unload his unsalable acre lots at 500 per cent profit. In his view the matter should be settled at once, and the world should be let know that the City Council of Chicago had stood up for the interests of the city and its people.

ALD. HILDRETH OFFERED AS A SUBSTITUTE

for his ordinance one permitting the erection of frame buildings 20x30 and 17 feet high in the following districts: West Division—south of Sixteenth street and west of Western avenue, and north on Ashland avenue to Twelfth, west to Western avenue; north on Western avenue to North avenue. North Division—North of North avenue. South Division—South of Twenty-second street and west of Clark.

Ald. Hildreth said he was willing to submit to amendments from representatives of the north and northwest parts of the city.

Objection being raised to the form of his amendment or substitute, he withdrew it, and went on to state his views as to the

CHEAPEST AND EASIEST METHOD OF BURNING DOWN CHICAGO.

He explained that he had modified his ideas after consultation with a number of gentlemen, thinking it was better to take half a loaf than none. Referring to the probabilities of another fire, he said lightning never struck twice in the same way. He had a good deal to say about palatial residences. If the time had come when capital was to rule the people had better "take up the form of government of foreign Powers" and bow the knee to tyrants. He did not wish to do away with the fire ordinance, but it was time that it should not permit the erection of fire-traps within a stone's throw of the City-Hall, but would allow wooden buildings in the outskirts where the people could not afford to put up brick and stone. He could point out more violations in the First Ward than in any other part of the city. Nothing was done because the violators were rich men. He referred especially to the Kentucky Block, owned by Mr. Leiter, who, though he had put a lumber-yard on top of his four-story building did not want a "poor man" to erect a cottage seventeen feet high in the suburbs. He (Hildreth) was a friend to Chicago, and hoped the ordinance would pass, as it was necessary for the city's prosperity, as rents were so high that it was almost impossible for people to get places to live in. The city had grown so rapidly that relief was needed. Brick buildings could not be put up as cheaply as frames. He had learned from builders and contractors that the cost of the foundations for a brick would be as much as that of a whole frame house. He claimed that with the present water supply and Fire Department the city couldn't burn up. He had talked with insurance men, who told him that their great losses were in the centre of the city—that their surplus revenue came from insurance on property in the outskirts. What they feared was not the building of cottages, but that, one bar let down, there would in a little time be no ordinance at all.

Ald. Lawler moved to adjourn.

Ald. Hildreth hoped a vote would be taken.

The motion to adjourn was lost.

ALD. LAWLER

said he had believed, and still believed, that it was wrong for the Council to interfere with the existing ordinance. He told a TRIBUNE reporter that this was his stand, and thereafter not a single one of his constituents came to remonstrate with him about what he had said. But he found in the revised ordinances that the permission to poor people to extend their frame buildings as their families increased had been dropped out. He found also that Marshall Field, with others, had petitioned for permission to erect a frame building at No. 168 Adams street. In figuring on a building for his own use, he had found the cost of a brick building one third more than a frame one. Ald. Hildreth's motion about met his views and should be passed. There were coal-sheds, buildings out at the race-track, and elsewhere, which were opposed to the spirit and letter of the existing ordinance. He believed in a business centre built up of brick or stone, but believed also that outside of that limit the prairie should be covered with frame houses for homes for the poor people.

ALD. ALTPETER

said he had investigated the matter and had arrived at conclusions different from Ald. Lawler. Every speculative real-estate man was in favor of the contraction. With it, land would go up at once, and by next spring an advance would have to be paid which would build a brick house if the land were bought now. Men who have built brick cottages on stilts told him the cost was not more than $50 or $75 beyond that of a frame. Bad results would follow from the proposed legislation. If the city were built of frame again it would be only a question of time when it would burn down. All violations, no matter in what part of the city, should be prevented. The poor man would not be benefited by changing the law. A brick house was more comfortable at all times than a frame, the insurance was less, and the money paid to erect it was distributed among the workingmen here. The city should be built up solid and lasting, not so that it would burn down. He spoke of one fire in his ward where a single brick building saved the whole neighborhood from destruction.

ALD. BURLEY

said he had heard no word in his ward in favor of contracting the fire limits. The buildings in that ward were swept from the face of the earth in 1871, only one building escaping. Could gentlemen forget that that fire started in a wooden shed. The city had been burnt up once, and it might be burnt again. Everybody knew that Chicago was exposed to terrible danger from the southwest, where it was especially sought to build up these frame structures. Capital had been attracted to Chicago by reason of the existence of the fire ordinance, and if would be drawn away if any attempt should be made to contract the limits. There were no large fires in Philadelphia, where buildings were constructed solely of brick.

ALD. CULLERTON

did not suppose that what he might say would influence a vote. But he would vote against the report, and in favor of Hildreth's substitute, for the reason that his constituents demanded such action. Capitalists would not invest in small brick or tenement houses for the poor people out on the prairies because there were neither sewers nor water there. Room must be found for these poor laborers, and they should be given permission to build cheap frame structures. Insurance companies would not raise premiums one cent if Hildreth's substitute should pass.

ALD. DIXON

commended Ald. Altpeter for the remarks he had made. Some present knew of what occurred before the existing ordinance was passed—how the companies had raised the rates, and business-men wouldn't bring goods here. The present ordinance became a law during financial disaster, and why, in times of prosperity, should the Council take a step backward. A brick building on stilts could be put up as cheaply as a frame one. Architects and builders knew that. When visited by large conflagrations, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati extended their fire-limits. The passage of the ordinance would be a calamity second only to the great fire. Capital would be kept away. It was the duty of the city to give all the protection possible.

ALD. EVERETT

said the friends of contraction had been invited to come before the Committee on Fire and Water, but not one appeared. Not a petition had been sent in in favor of it. He himself was not opposed to a moderate contraction, but he found by investigation that few, if any, agreed with him except owners of property who wanted to sell their land. Cullerton said people were sleeping on the prairies. Could those people pay $500 or $1,000 for a house? Why was it there were so many fires in Chicago? He answered: There are 100,000 frames and 22,000 brick buildings in the city. Seven-eighths of the people in his ward (the Twelfth) were opposed to contraction, and hence he should vote against it. Men who were favorable to it six months ago,—large property-owners,—were now opposed to it. The business interests of this city were scouring the country for insurance and couldn't get all they wanted. If the fire-limits were tampered with rates would go up. He hoped the law would not be interfered with.

ALD. SHORE

tainment is varied by hearing a little from the daily papers. The first week he had a little difficulty to keep run of the days, and used frequently to ask me what was the day and date. But now he knows as accurately as any one about him."

"IS MRS. GARFIELD

looking well?"

"Very well. She is in the best of spirits. The President is always anxious to save her a moment's worry about him, and she never lets him see that she is alarmed at all,—always talking to him in the most hopeful tones. Before Mrs. Garfield was so ill herself she was in New York, and tired herself out one day in selecting furniture and other

THINGS FOR THE WHITE HOUSE,

as it was already planned to clean up and restore a good deal in many of the rooms during the summer. The President attributes her illness somewhat to this, and so, the other day, when the men came for Mrs. Garfield to select from the samples of brocade, etc., he was very much worried over it, and said: 'Now she will be sick again.' Mrs. Garfield assured him, though, it was quite a different task, and he became satisfied. That is the way he has been through the whole sickness,—always thoughtful for those about him, and desirous of saving them as much as possible."

"WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THE LOCATING OF THE BALL

by means of the induction balance?"

"A very good thing. It seems to have done the work pretty accurately. No idea is entertained now of removing the bullet, as there are enough wounds to heal at present. Still, if any other serious obstructions should occur in the wound, the physicians, having their first diagnosis confirmed by the induction balance, would know better where the trouble was and how to meet it. The President will have bad days now and then, but there is nothing now to prevent his entire recovery."

DR. BLISS,

speaking to-night of the test made this morning by the electricians to ascertain the location of the ball, said the result fully confirmed the correctness of the original diagnosis made by him. He had from the beginning decided that the bullet had traversed or lacerated the liver, and was lodged in the anterior wall of the abdomen—that is to say, outside the peritoneum. There was, therefore, no longer any doubt that the liver had suffered serious injury. "I think that the ball is not more than two inches from the surface, probably not more than an inch and a half, and

SO LONG AS THE PRESIDENT REMAINS IN BED

it will not cause him any annoyance to speak of. After he becomes sufficiently convalescent to begin walking about, we shall know the condition of the ball, whether it is encysted or whether it is not. If the former, no further trouble is likely to occur, and a surgical operation will be unnecessary. If it is not encysted we may look for a downward shifting of its position. If this contingency we shall probably have to cut it out. You will thus perceive that we shall not determine what our course respecting the ball will be until the President is well enough to walk about." Dr. Bliss believes that the President will be able to sit up inside of three weeks at the farthest,—possibly within a fortnight. He thinks he will be competent to sign urgent papers within ten days without detriment. "He could do so now, for that matter," said the Doctor, "but we hardly feel justified in permitting it. We are very particular about keeping his mind as far removed as possible from everything appertaining to public affairs. I cannot say, however, that we have been entirely successful, as he frequently asks questions as to how things are going on, and, of course he has to be answered. During the past few days his daughter and two eldest sons have been granted free access to the sick-room. Their presence and company adds to his cheerfulness." Dr. Bliss declares that the President is

ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM MALARIA,

and believes that the quinine which is daily administered to him operates as an antidote against that ailment. The Doctor also said that all at the White House were liberal consumers of quinine to ward off malaria. With respect to the movement of the President after convalescence, Dr. Bliss stated that the subject had not yet been formally considered, although there had naturally been some talk about it. The President himself seemed to have a decided preference for a sea trip, and the Tallapoosa was now being fitted up at the navy-yard, and could be used for that purpose if it should be decided to do so. Nothing has been settled as to his choice. If so, the trip would "probably be from here to New York and return."

LOCATING THE BALL.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1.—Under the supervision of the attending surgeons, Profs. Bell and Taintor this morning made another application to the patient's body of the electrical apparatus known as the "induction balance," with a view to completing the tests of Saturday, which were not entirely conclusive, and ascertaining definitly and certainly if possible the location of the ball. Profs. Bell and Taintor have been almost constantly engaged for two weeks in experiments with the "induction balance," and have made several modifications and improvements which greatly add to its efficiency. They tried this improved apparatus upon the President's body for the first time last Saturday, and although it indicated faintly the location of the ball, it was afterward found to be slightly out of adjustment, and the experiment was not regarded as perfectly conclusive. The result of this morning's test, however, are entirely satisfactory, both to Profs. Bell and Taintor and to the attending surgeons, and it is now unanimously agreed that the location of the ball has been ascertained with reasonable exactness and certainty, and that it lies, as heretofore stated in these dispatches, in the front wall of the abdomen, immediately over the groin, about five inches below and to the right of the navel.

THE EXPERIMENTS THIS MORNING

were repeated several times, and were made by Profs. Bell and Taintor independently, so as to guard as far as possible against errors arising from a faulty perception of a single individual, or from one person's mistaken judgment as to the comparative intensity of sounds. In every instance, however, when the small disks attached to the machine were placed in such a position on the patient's body as to indicate the location of the bullet, the listener at the microphone said that he believed from the evidences of disturbance that it made no difference whether the experimenter could see the disks or not. Whenever they were placed in that particular position he became instantly aware of the fact, and announced it. The experiments were varied and continued, until all were convinced that the bullet had been found, or, at least, located on a straight line running through the body from the front to the back just above the groin on the right side. It was not possible to ascertain, with any degree of certainty, the depth at which the ball lies imbedded on this imaginary line, but as the front wall of the abdomen at this point is about two and one-half inches in thickness, the ball must lie within that distance of the surface. These results fully confirm the original diagnosis of the case made by the attending surgeons soon after the President received his injury, and that fact is as gratifying to them as the complete success of the "induction balance" is to Profs. Bell and Taintor. This is the first instance in which an imbedded bullet has been actually and definitly located without probing by purely scientific methods.

THE APPARATUS,

as heretofore used, consisted of two circular primary coils of insulated copper, three inches in diameter, and half an inch thick, the one being constructed of nineteen wire, and containing between seven and eight ohms of resistance, forming the primary coil, and the other of No. 28 or 30 wire, giving more than eighty ohms of resistance, being the secondary coil, are connected in separate metallic circuits. In the circuit with the former there is placed an electrical battery and a spring vibrator, the latter so adjusted as to make a very rapid series of breaks of the circuit, sending 100 or more electrical pulsations over the circuit and around the primary coil of copper per second. A hand telephone only is placed in the circuit with the secondary coil. The batteries being connected and the vibrator set in motion, the secondary coil is placed so as to cover the primary, and the operator having the telephone at his ear, hears the pulsations of the primary current sent through the vibrator with each motion of its spring, an induced current being produced in the secondary coil by its contiguity with the primary. Prof. Bell increased the sensitiveness by using only one coil in each circuit, and by adding to the primary circuit a condenser similar in form to that used for like purpose in connection with the Rumoerf coil, and with certain systems of telegraphy, and this proved to be the act which crowned the efforts of the experimenters with success. Bell's instrument to-day plainly indicated the presence of the ball where Dr. Bliss had located it, right beneath the discolored spot that showed itself on the right side of the abdomen a week ago, when an experiment was made in the President's case, the instrument used being Hughes' balance, with a detective range of two inches. The President's back was explored for some time without any results, but when the detector was placed over the point of the abdomen where a discolored protuberance made its appearance immediately after the wound occurred, indistinct but audible effects were noticed. This was confirmatory, in so far as it went, of the theory of the attendant physicians in regard to the place where the bullet is imbedded, but it was not sufficiently definit to warrant a feeling of certainty. Dr. Agnew was present when the experiment was made, but Dr. Hamilton was not. When there Saturday night he was desirous of witnessing a repetition of the experiment, and Prof. Bell went to the White House for that purpose. When, however, they made known the greatly-enhanced result of the later experiments, it was decided to postpone further tests upon the President until this morning, when the position of the bullet was made definitly known. The experiment took place at half-past 8 o'clock.

NOT TO BE DISTURBED.

There is no intention on the part of the surgeons to perform the operation for the removal of the ball at present. So long as it gives no trouble it will be allowed to remain in its present position. The question of the disposition to be finally made of it will be considered when the President shall have recovered his strength.

PROF. BELL'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1.—The following is Prof. Bell's report:

VOLTA LABORATORY, 1221 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1881.—*To the Surgeons in attendance upon President Garfield*—GENTLEMEN: I beg to submit for your information a brief statement of the results obtained with the new form of induction balance in the experiments made this morning for the purpose of locating the bullet in the person of the President.

The instrument was tested for sensitiveness several times during the course of the experiments, and it was found to respond well to the presentation of a flattened bullet at about four inches from the coils. When the exploring coils were passed over that part of the abdomen where the sonorous spot was observed in the experiments made July 26, a feeble tone was perceived, but the effect was audible a considerable distance around this spot. The sounds were too feeble to be entirely satisfactory, as I had reason to expect, from the extreme sensitiveness of the instrument, a much more marked effect. In order to ascertain whether similar sounds might be obtained in other localities, I explored the whole right side and back below the entrance of the bullet, but no part gave indications of the presence of metal except an area of about two inches in diameter, containing within it the spot previously found to be sonorous. The experiments were repeated by Tainter, with corresponding results. We are, therefore, justified in concluding that the ball is located within the above-named area. In our previous experiment we found that the bullet, like the one in question, when in its normal shape, produced no audible effect beyond a distance of two and a half inches, while the same bullet flattened, and presented with its face parallel to the plane of the coils, gave indications up to a distance of nearly five inches. The same flattened bullet held with its face perpendicular to the face of the coils produced no effect beyond one inch. These facts show that, in ignorance of the actual shape and made of presentation of the bullet to the exploring instrument, the depth at which the bullet lies beneath the surface cannot be determined from our experiments. I am gentlemen, yours truly,

ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL.

ANOTHER DESCRIPTION.

Prof. Bell's new induction balance consists of two flat coils about four inches in diameter, and about half an inch in thickness of insulated copper wire, a battery, a condenser, an interrupter or circuit-breaker, and a telephone. The coils of the primary or inducing coil are connected with the poles of the battery, and in the same circuit are a condenser and a small interrupter, whose vibrating tongue opens and closes the circuit with great rapidity. The ends of the secondary coil, in which the current is induced, are carried to the binding posts of a Bell telephone. When the connections have all thus been made, the secondary coil is laid on the primary coil, and their respective circumferences exactly coincide. The circuit-breaker is then set in motion and rapidly interrupted. The circuit through the primary coil induces another current of higher intensity in the secondary coil, and, as it does so, a loud musical tone is heard in the telephone with which the secondary coil is connected. So long as the circuit is maintained and the circumferences of the two coils are kept in exact coincidence the musical note in the telephone does not change its pitch or intensity. If, however, the experimenter slides the upper coil along an inch or so upon the longer, so that their circumferences no longer correspond, the intensity of the musical tone is diminished, and just in proportion as the centres of the flat coils are separated by a greater or less distance, the intensity of the musical tone is lessened or increased. By delicate manipulation it is possible to adjust the centres of the overlapping coils at such distance apart from each other that a perfect balance is brought about, and, when this is the case, the telephone makes no sound whatever. As soon as balanced the coils begin to feel the disturbance caused by their approach to the imbedded bullet. The telephone announces the fact by a faint, continuous musical note, and this note grows louder and louder, until the overlapping parts of the coils are directly above the disturbing metal, when the sound reaches its maximum.

11 P. M.

The President's case to-day has presented no features of special importance which have not already been noticed in the official bulletins. His appetite has been rather better than yesterday. He has partaken more freely of solid fare, and his bill of fare has been extended to embrace several things heretofore forbidden, including coffee, of which he drank half a cup today for the first time. The surgeons continue to give him koumiss occasionally, in place of an equal quantity of milk. The President expresses a decided liking for it, and drinks it eagerly. The patient's wound discharged freely at the evening dressing, and its appearance was in every way satisfactory. The usual afternoon fever was light, and passed off earlier than usual, and the President went to sleep, and has been sleeping most of the time since. His pulse is now below 100, and his temperature and respiration are normal.

AT MIDNIGHT.

the President is sleeping quietly. Dr. Bliss says he is getting well as fast as he could.

NEW GAS-WORKS TO BE ERECTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 1.—The Cincinnati Gaslight and Coke Company purchased what is known as Sportsman Hall, in Columbia, with enough of the ground surrounding to give them a lot with a four hundred foot front and six hundred feet in depth. It is the purpose of the company to put up extensive works upon this site, at a cost of about $400,000. Plans are already being drawn, and work will be begun at an early date. The purpose of the company in building works at that point is partly to afford a nearer source of gas supply for the eastern part of the city, and partly to duplicate their old works, so that in case of an explosion or fire the city can be supplied from the works which have suffered no accident. The company's stock is selling at 104, and it has a large surplus on hand. Knowing ones state that the new works can be put up without any assessment being made on the stockholders. The site chosen is on the bank of the river, and admirably adapted for the company's purpose.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 1.—A large party of relatives and friends assembled at the home of Mrs. W. F. Major, one of the old pioneers of Bloomington, and celebrated her 80th birthday in a happy manner. A curious fact was that five generations were represented by the eldest daughter of each, the eldest of the five being Mrs. Major, in whose honor the party had assembled, the youngest a babe in the arms of Mrs. Fay, of Dubuque.

GRAIN VESSELS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—Within the past three days twenty-six large vessels have arrived at this place from foreign ports, most of which are suitable for wheat-carrying. Under the stimulus of this supply of tonnage wheat has advanced two and one-half cents per cental. No coals shipping. The closing price to-day was $1.47½.

INFERNAL MACHINES.

Reported Arrest of the Blatherskite Crowe, at Peoria, Ill.

The Report Pronounced by Our Correspondent to Be False.

Crowe Believes He Has a Right to Load Tin Boxes with Fulminate of Silver.

He Can Blow You Up British Ironclads for About $25 Per Ironclad.

As to Great Britain, "She Totters," and Must Straightway "Come to Terms."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 1.—For several days past the newspapers all over the land have been all agog over the startling information that the origin of the infernal machines in England had been traced to Peoria, and that P. W. Crowe, a gasoline-lamp contractor of this city, was the inventor and manufacturer of them. Feeling that every one is anxious to find out more about this matter, a TRIBUNE representative sought Mr. Crowe this evening, and drew from him the history of these machines. Altogether, it is a singular case. It is well known that Peoria has always been the head centre of

THE FENIAN AGITATION.

The Vice-President, Pat Dunne, lived here for years, and it has always been a stronghold. Now it seems that it is the abiding-place of one of the archagitators of the present desperate movement, and that he invented the machines that are to tear down the public buildings and manufactories on Albion's shores. Mr. Crowe is a man small of stature, dark-complexioned, of a pale and intellectual countenance, and discussed this matter as composedly as if discussing only some ordinary topic. In reply to a question as to what he knew of this matter, he answered by handing out

THE FOLLOWING LETTER:

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31, 1880.—*P. W. Crowe, Esq., Peoria, Ill.*—DEAR SIR: I write to you at the request of Mr. R. [which is supposed to stand for Rossa] after an interview with him, which will see per inclosed card. I will try and state, in a brief space, what I have to say. I own the McClintock torpedo-boat that did such terrible destruction in our late rebellion. Mr. McClintock and myself went to Boston last fall to try a torpedo in Boston harbor, and, through a premature explosion, he (Mc) lost his life. Our boat is a submarine, being propelled entirely under water, without any connection whatever with the top of the water. I started this spring to negotiate with the Cubans, but the spanish got wind of it, and I was so watched that it fell through. Afterwards the Spanish Government made a proposition to me, which I refused. Now I propose to build it for you, and for you to try the matter you please with it after I have proved to your entire satisfaction that it will do what I claim for it—to-wit; it will, with my torpedo, blow up any vessel when the British fleet had. The boat is propelled by an entirely new motor, at the rate of six miles an hour. We can go down or up at will, and can blockade any port, regardless of all the men-of-war men in the world. It will cost about $2,000 to build it, and it can be built inside of ninety days. Now, from this, you can form some idea of what this is. Mind you this is no new experiment, but the boat has worked and can carry her, for the records of the Navy Department at Washington will prove what I say, and I claim that one of my boats will do more good for your cause than a thousand Fenian men would do you in Ireland, and it will fetch the British Government to terms quicker. I would like much to hear from you, and then I can write more fully. As ever, I want to know if you think anything in the above would do you and your cause any good. Until then I remain, yours respectfully, GEORGE HOLGATE.

MR. CROWE SAID

that shortly after the National Executive Committee of the United Irishmen met in Philadelphia, at which were present Judge Brennan, of Mount City, Ia.; Capt. O. Spiernan, of New York; James Roche, of Providence, R. I.; Thomas F. Dwyer, of Chicago; O'Donovan Rossa, of New York; and himself. Mr. Holgate submitted the models, estimates, and papers to this Committee, and after a careful examination they retired for consultation. Crowe opposed the building of this torpedo-boat for the reason that he thought it would take at least $50,000 to build it, and stated to the Committee that he could get men who would deposit a wonderfully-constructed and powerful torpedo in British ships for $25 each that would be more effective and far cheaper, and that, further than that, this torpedo could be used to work devastation on the English shores, and

BRING THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO TERMS

quicker than anything else. He argues that, as many of the members of Parliament are men who are largely interested in manufacturing establishments, they could be forced to break off their alliance with the supporters of the Irish landlords, and eventually force the withdrawal of the British troops from dear old Erin's shores, and, further than this, would make it so dangerous that people would be afraid to go aboard a British ship. This torpedo was to be used solely on British soil and in the holds of British vessels. His counsel prevailed and his plan of action was adopted at that meeting. Some time later the United Irishmen and Fenians joined hands, in order to put these plans into execution. There are some 6,000 members thus banded together in the United States and Canada. There are branches at Montreal, Quebec, and Toronto, Canada, and there are branches in nearly every city of importance in the Eastern and Western States. He says that

THESE INFERNAL MACHINES

are being made in every city where there is a branch of the Order, and they will continue to make them. Mr. Crowe declares that the present individuals who were working at these machines are working for the good of the Old Sod. When asked if he did not think that he was making himself liable in doing this, he said he did not. If he should start a manufactory of revolvers and cannons for the purpose of selling them to persons engaged in making war on Great Britain no one could object. He did not see, therefore, why any one should object if he filled his arsenal with dynamite instead of gunpowder. With these weapons they could drive England from the seas, destroy her trade, make it impossible for her shipping to do anything or her people to exist at any profitable calling. It would be worse than "boycotting." Some people would have to die; but war was always cruel, and that war was the easiest that went straightest to its mark, killed the most in the shortest time, and compelled nations to make peace.

THE MACHINES THAT WERE CAPTURED

in England, concealed in plaster of paris, were made in Peoria. On this point he was decided, and the way that he answered the question gave the questioner no doubt of his sincerity. Then he went on to describe them. They were made with a zinc interior, in which the clockwork and the explosive material were packed. The clockwork operated a spring, and, after six hours' running, it liberated a hammer, something like the trigger of a gun. This struck against a percusion cap, and ignited the explosive charge. This consisted of an ounce and a half of the fulminate of silver and a pound and a half of dynamite. The effect of this, Crowe said, would be to destroy the largest block of buildings in the world.

THE WHOLE THING,

when completed, weighed exactly forty-five pounds, and could be carried by a strong man without attracting suspicion. It could be taken up an alley, and placed by any large building that the Order wished to see destroyed. After leaving it the person who carried it had only to provide the means for his own safety, and, when the buildings blew up, there would be no evidence of the agent that did the work. In answer to what he thought of this kind of warfare, he said: "Any warfare is good enough for England. She did not allow the Irish to keep even a gun or a pistol. She did not conduct an honorable warfare herself, and she had no right to ask her opponents to use the means she pointed out to fight her with. If they could not wage war against her with powder and shot they could with dynamite and the fulminate of mercury.

SHE MUST DO JUSTICE TO IRELAND,

and she would find that the means would be taken to make her do it. If she didn't do it, every English ship would be sent to the bottom, until the people no longer dared venture in them. Every Government building would be torn down, until people would be afraid to enter them, and a system of terrorism would be inaugurated until justice was done. These machines, he said, were all loaded at various points on the seaboard, and the greatest possible care is observed in their transportation to Europe. He claims that there are many of these dread machines already completed, some being in France, in charge of trustworthy patriots, and would be used quite frequently. He then went on to tell what work had already been done with them, stating that the first trial of them was made on the Manchester Post-Office, resulting so disastrously. This, he said, worried the British more than was generally known, and alarmed them so greatly that two regiments of soldiers who had been ordered from Salford to Galway and Malone, only went as far as Holyhead, at which point they received an order countermanding them to return.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE VICTORIA DOCKS

AT LONDON

followed, entailing a loss of $5,000,000. Next came the explosions at Salford and Glasgow, the Government Mansions at London and Liverpool, the Central Police station and the Albert docks at Liverpool, and many others, all of which, he remarked, according to Reynolds' paper, an English journal, amounted to an aggregate loss of $50,000,000. As will be seen from the above, Crowe is an enthusiast. He is a forcible and graceful writer, and expresses himself with ease and fluency. His ideas, even when dealing with the most radical views, are given with

A COMPOSED AND DIGNIFIED MANNER,

as if he were talking on the most unimportant subject. When he was laying down the way that a man would mix up a charge loaded with dynamite and fulminate of mercury, and deposit it by the side of a building, his manner was free from excitement, and he appeared quite cool and collected. The rumors of his arrest and being admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000 was all a hoax, being gotten up for mere sport. He does not fear, nor does he anticipate, arrest, and that the manufacture of these machines will be continued here. Quite a number are now about completed for shipment to the seaboard for loading.

THE REPORTED ARREST.

To the Western Associated Press.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 1.—P. W. Crowe, of infernal-machine notoriety, was arrested here this noon by the United States authorities, on an order from Attorney-General MacVeagh. Crowe disposed of his business here last week, and was preparing to go through the country raising recruits for the Irish cause.

Numbers of the leading Irish citizens gathered, and bail in the sum of $10,000 was tendered, but the Marshal simply replied to all inquiries that he could take no bail, and that Crowe must go with him to Chicago. Crowe is now in custody, and he will be taken to Chicago to-night. He takes the affair very coolly. He has disposed of his business, and he avows his intention of raising an army as soon as he is liberated, and continue the manufacture of infernal machines. He says that he sees in this the only possible way to right Ireland's wrongs. Mr. Crowe is a sober, quiet citizen, but on this subject he is a perfect enthusiast.

THE BRITISH CONSUL.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The British Consul, Gen. Pierrepont Edwards, called on Collector Robertson this morning, accompanied by Mr. Brooks, of the State Department, it is understood on business connected with the infernal-machine shipments. A long private conference was held, but the result is unknown. The Custom-House people are active, apparently under positive instructions, on the same subject.

CASUALTIES.

CARELESS DRIVING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Aug. 1.—Yesterday afternoon Miss Belle B. Runyen, of Cincinnati, in company with John Maxwell, Jr., and sister, of this city, at whose home the former young lady had been visiting for the past six months, drove to Montrose, a small town about twelve miles above here, and, when returning from a point near Nashville, they were met by a team going toward Montrose, and Miss Runyen, who was driving at the time, contrary to rules governing driving, pulled out to the left in order to

GIVE THE MEETING TEAM PASS.

At the point where they met is a high bluff and the action of Miss Runyen placed them upon the edge of a steep embankment, and, as the two vehicles were passing, they ran into each other, and the carriage containing the young gentleman and ladies was pressed over the hill and overturned. Miss Maxwell jumped out and escaped with slight injuries. Miss Maxwell and Miss Runyen were thrown out by the overturning of the carriage, the young lady falling to the foot of the hill, while Maxwell was caught in the carriage. As soon as he was able to extricate himself he began to look around for the other occupants, and discovered Miss Runyen lying about the ground, and to all appearances dead. He quickly summoned medical aid, and the unfortunate young lady received all attention possible, but she had sustained such severe internal injuries that she expired in about five hours after the time of the accident, suffering intensely during the entire time. She remained conscious until about three-quarters of an hour before she expired, during which time she continually cried for her parents, her last words being, "Mother, dear mother." She had been in the city about two months, and during the time had formed a circle of acquaintances who feel keenly the sudden bereavement. The remains will be forwarded to her home for burial, as upon receipt of the sad news her mother was so completely overcome as to thoroughly prostrate her.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PERU, Ill., Aug. 1.—An employé of Wolf & Co., named Charles H. Shimpff, was drowned while bathing in the river here last night. He came from Chicago but three days ago, where he had been employed in the Pullman Car Works.

KNOXVILLE, Aug. 1.—Frank Gill, fireman at the Water-Works, was drowned last evening between 8 and 9 o'clock. He went to the river to bathe, that being the last ever seen of him. His body was found thirty feet from the shore in ten feet of water at 2 o'clock this morning. A Coroner's jury was impaneled, who returned a verdict of "accidental suicide."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., Aug. —A 10-year-old son of Street-Commissioner Hubner was drowned in the Upper Lake to-day. The boat he was in capsized, and he sank before aid could reach him.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 1.—William Rice, another of the victims of the disaster at the Woolner distillery, died last night, making the tenth whose injuries have proved fatal. Ignatius Woolner, one of the proprietors, who died Sunday morning, and several others, were buried to-day, the funerals being very largely attended. The death of two more is momentarily expected.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 1.—John Abendscheln, an employé of the St. Paul Railroad, aged 30 years, was found dead on the track near his home in the Town of Lake this morning. The body was horribly mutilated, and the man had evidently fallen on the track drunk while returning from a picnic Sunday night and been run over.

TAKING A TUMBLE.

PITTSTON, Pa., Aug. 1.—The ground over the old working of the Seneca mines caved in this afternoon. The family of Hugh Feeny, a miner, was obliged to make a hasty escape from their house, which was falling. Other dwellings will be deserted to-night. The road leading through Hughestown Borough has fallen in considerably.

A COLLISION.

LANCASTER, Pa., Aug. 1.—A collision between freight trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad resulted in the wrecking of two locomotives, eight cars, and a caboose. Engineer James Hunckley was probably fatally injured. A storm was raging at the time, and the fireman says he could not see a car's length ahead.

IMMIGRATION.

Formation of a German-American Society in Kansas—Protests Against the Present Prohibition Law as a Serious Detriment to the State.

ATCHISON, Kas., Aug. 1.—Delegates from all parts of the State met here to-day to form a German-American Immigration Society. Robert Farbigger, of Atchison, was elected President; John Hornschidt, of Atchison, Secretary; and Oscar Jansen, Treasurer. A Board of Trustees was also elected. A platform was adopted declaring that the prohibition amendment to the State Constitution had turned all foreign immigration away from Kansas, to the serious injury of the growth and prosperity of the State; that the agents of other States have used this fact to prejudice immigrants against Kansas, and that this State offers unusual inducements in soil, climate, cheap lands, and other advantages to industrious and economical people to obtain homes.

The platform further pledges the Society to assist immigrants to Kansas to obtain employment and homes, and to protect them against fraud. It demands, in conclusion, a repeal of the constitutional amendment and the prohibition law.

The delegates present were all German, representing a large number of counties in the State, and very great interest was manifested by them in the work marked out.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 1.—Arrived, the City of Richmond, from New York.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Arrived, the Canada, from New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Arrived, the Italy, from Liverpool.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

An Indianapolis Street-Car Driver Shoots Two Men in Self-Defense.

An Old Counterfeiter Caught in a New Dodge in Cincinnati.

Troops Dispatched to Perry County, Arkansas, to Suppress Lawlessness.

A Thirteen-Year-Old Boy at Quincy, Ill., Kills a Youthful Companion.

Arrest of a Man in Detroit Charged with the Assasination of His Wife.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 1.—A double tragedy occurred this evening about 6:30 in the extreme north of the city, opposit the Exposition Building. The victims were two brothers, John and Thomas Carney, aged respectively 25 and 20, the former coming to this city seven years ago from Cincinnati and the latter from Chicago, where, prior to last March, he had worked in a restaurant. They rode from the city to the Exposition Building on a Pennsylvania street car, and were noisy and abusive to the driver all the way. Upon arriving at the turn-table they recommenced their violent and threatening demonstrations, and said that if the driver did not start the car they would either take hold and run it themselves or give him a pounding. There having been several street-car robberies of late, the driver, who had kept his temper until they threatened him, thought they meant to steal the money from his box. He accordingly drew his pistol, and, as he says, to save himself from being robbed, fired at the men. John was shot in the head and the heart, and died instantly. His brother was shot in the breast, and survived about an hour. Before he died he said that the driver was not to blame for shooting him, and he did not want him punished for it. The unanimous sentiment of those who were near enough to hear what passed is that William H. Collier, the street-car driver, was almost compelled to shoot in self-defense, or at all events that the tragedy resulted entirely from the Carneys' own misconduct.

A NEW COUNTERFEITING DODGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 1.—Detective Rathbone, of the Government Secret Service, discovered today a clever trick in the counterfeiting line, which he thinks is entirely new. Counterfeit bills were discovered on the person of a prisoner named Walker, from Harrodsburg, Ky., who was arrested a day or two ago for trying to sell a livery horse and buggy which he had hired half an hour before at a stable in Newport. The man was also possessed of a paper purporting to be a certificate of appointment from the Government as an expert of the Treasury Department. The officers, upon discovering and suspecting that it was genuine, were strongly inclined to let him go through the belief that they had made a mistake. When Detective Rathbone was summoned he immediately recognized in the prisoner an experienced crook, and set about to discover his method of working. The Treasury Department has no such officer as a special expert, and the detective concluded at once that the pretended certificate of appointment was a device for aiding him in his "work." Further investigations showed that the prisoner's method had been to visit business houses, and, representing himself as a Treasury expert, ask if they had any counterfeit money about the establishment. If so, he would like to examine it. Generally there is one or two counterfeit bills or coins thrown into the money-drawer, and, under the impression that he was looking for counterfeit money, such money would be readily produced. After examining it and dilating in a learned way upon its peculiar characteristics, Walker would ask to be permitted to take it to Washington, and, of course, the money, being of no value, was usually given him. His purpose in getting it was to shove it. Detective Rathbone thinks that a clever operator of this character could gather up a great amount of counterfeit money in a short time, and, as it would usually be worn more or less, it would be passed off much more readily than as though the money was new. Walker will be prosecuted for having counterfeit money in his possession, but cannot be reached for the offense of personating a Government officer.

PERRY COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 1.—News from the seat of trouble in Perry County, owing to its isolated location, is meagre. Perryville is fifteen miles from Morrilton, the nearest telegraph station. No news can be received to-night. Twenty-four members of the Quapaw Guards left for the scene of war Saturday evening, when the boat got stuck on a sand bar and did not reach its destination until this afternoon. The city is wild with rumors, but they cannot be traced to authoritative sources. One says County Judge Harris and three citizens were assassinated on the streets to-day. Gov. Churchill has affixed his name to the following order:

"EXECUTIVE OFFICE, LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 1.—*Special Order No. 1:* Sergt. S. W. Tucker will proceed at once to Perryville with the remaining men of his command, he can collect together the Quapaw Guards, and report to Capt. John Waters for duty.

T. J. CHURCHILL,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief."

Troops will leave for Morrilton on a train at daylight to-morrow and march thence to Perryville.

ATTEMPTED ASSASINATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 1.—A shooting affray took place this evening in the parlor of Mrs. Rubin, widow of the late Rabbi Rubin, of Achduth Vesalom Temple. She attempted to shoot Dr. Brubach, a prominent physician, who is to marry Mrs. Lindman, a daughter of Mrs. Rubin. She is violently opposed to the marriage, as Dr. Brubach is a Christian. Mrs. Lindman's husband committed suicide a few weeks ago by hanging. Brubach commenced paying attention to Mrs. Lindman immediately, and they are to be married soon. The old lady met them in the parlor, and, after severely upbraiding them, drew a revolver and fired at Brubach and missed, when her son took the revolver away from her. On account of the prominence of the family in Jewish circles the affair creates much excitement.

CAPTURE OF A HORSE-THIEF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Aug. 1.—A young man giving the name of Price was arrested by the City Marshal on Walnut Creek, west of the city, this afternoon, charged with stealing a horse and buggy. The horse is thought to have been stolen from Joseph Smith, of Indianapolis, and the buggy probably on the road between here and there. He had driven out on the banks of the creek in the bushes, and had just finished painting the buggy when the arrest was made. On examination the horse was found to be stained with black walnut. He seems to be a professional, and was placed in jail to await developments.

SAFE-BLOWERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA SALLE, Ill., Aug. 1.—The safe of Thomas Drew, an agricultural-implement dealer of Lostant, was blown open early yesterday morning and $3,300 stolen. The safe of another merchant named Reynolds was also blown open and $100 secured, no doubt by the same parties. A horse and buggy were taken from the stable of Ed Dugan, railroad agent, and left about two miles south of La Salle, where it was subsequently found, with a package of promissory notes amounting to $2,000, payable to Mr. Drew, under the buggy-seat. There is no clew to the perpetrators.

SWINDLED HIS DEPUTIES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 1.—William A. Stuart, the defaulting County Clerk of San Francisco, is said to have gone East on Friday last. The amount of his shortage is not known. The public funds are untouched. His mode of procedure was to get the power of attorney from his deputies, of which he had over a hundred, with salaries ranging from $100 to $150 per month, draw their salaries or hypothecate the warrants. If the deputy not importunate for his salary, Stuart would give him a duplicate warrant, which in most cases were sold to brokers. One broker loses $4,000.

PANIC AT TOPEKA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kas., Aug. 1.—A rumor was in circulation here to-day to the effect that one of the notorious Younger boys was in the city with a number of confederates for the purpose of plunder. The police have spotted a number of suspicious characters, but have made no arrests. The guards at the State Treasury Department have been doubled, as it is feared the first effort would be made upon the State funds, of which there are several hundred thousand dollars in the vaults of the Treasurer's office. A gentleman claims to have recognized one of the Younger boys on the street to-day. The gang with which he is believed to have been connected has been prowling around Topeka for a week, committing numerous depredations. The Mayor has ordered an extra police force on duty, and the several banks of the city have employed private watchmen.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Aug. 1.—Mrs. Leach, a widow lady, nearly 50 years of age, living alone in a little house in a corn-field two miles south of here, was found dead in the cellar to-day. When found her body was in a state of decomposition. She had evidently been dead ten days. It is believed she was murdered, judging from her position when discovered, she being partially under some boards and bires in a corner. The Coroner has charge of the case and is investigating it. Her husband was killed in a railway collision some years ago.

A YOUTHFUL MURDERER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 1.—This afternoon George W. Love, aged 13, and Charley Cross, 11, got into an altercation on Fifth street, when Love struck Cross with a knife, severing the jugular vein just inside of the collar-bone. Cross bled to death in less than five minutes. The boys had been companions for several years as bootblacks and raspickers, and the older one had been a frequent subject of discipline at the Police Court. Love was immediately taken into custody and locked up.

THEY MET BY CHANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 1.—Advices from Batesville say that two young men—James Pearson and John Southard—met in the woods, when Pearson cocked his gun on Southard, but failed to shoot, and then struck Southard with his gun, knocking him down. Southard rose, striking Pearson with his gun so hard that it is believed he has broken his skull. Pearson is still living, but remains speechless. Southard is badly hurt.

A WOMAN ASSASINATED.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 1.—While Mrs. John Simpson, a boarding-house keeper of this city, was returning from market Saturday evening, when nearing her home, she was shot by a man concealed behind a fence, who immediately ran away. Her husband, from whom she has been separated for some time, and between whom frequent quarrels have occurred, was arrested yesterday on suspicion of firing the fatal shot. Mrs. Simpson died this morning. She charged her husband with committing the deed.

FARMERS SWINDLED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., Aug. 1.—A lot of farmers were swindled in the vicinity of Farmer City, Ill., by men who were getting orders for groceries. They would get the farmers to sign their names to what they supposed to be orders for groceries, but which turned out to be 1-year notes for $50 and $150. None of the fellows have been caught.

ATTACKED BY COWBOYS.

SAN FRANCISC

WASHINGTON.

1,830,520,788; Decrease
g August, $10,078,023.

f Attorney-General MacVeagh
mming a Practice of Brady.

PUBLIC DEBT.
AUGUST STATEMENT.
GTON, D. C., Aug. 1.—Statement
lic debt:

STAL MATTERS.
ON THE QUESTION OF THE AP-
E FOR EXPEDITED SERVICE.
TON, D. C., Aug. 1.—Attorney-
eVeagh has, at the request of
General James, given an opinion
her, under the act of Congress of
, the allowance for expedition in
mails is limited to 50 per cent of
contract. Attorney-General Mac-
that the law specially means this
d that it cannot be exceeded. Post-
er-General cannot go beyond the
e expedited service must provide
of force and material equipped to
with the increase of pay
with the original contract.
dicial condemnation of the sys-
by Bissell in the "star-route" mat-
sing the pay of contract routes
portion to the original service, and
d to the increase of men and ma-
employed to carry out the expe-
The Department will follow this
tick to the 50 per cent limitation in

NOTES.
COINAGE.
n, D. C., Aug. 1.—The coinage dur-
remainder of the month, $6,800,000,—$2,000 double
000 standard dollars, and the re-

TANT-SECRETARY UPTON
is duties at the Treasury Depart-

SECRETARY LINCOLN
family to Rye Beach. He will re-
k Wednesday.

F EX-SENATOR HOWE, OF WIS-
CONSIN,
the residence of her son-in-law,
ton, of this city.

Y-THREE POSTMASTERS
d offices have failed to render
reports to the Post-Office De-
the quarter ending June 30, 1881,
be required to do within one month
piration of the quarter. The
sters and sureties are liable to be
pay a double amount of the
the office during quarter
r. The following offices are
eported delinquent: El Paso, Ill.;
b.; Fremont, O.; Hutchinson,
; La Jacksonville, Ill.; Keokuk,
; Miss.; Marshall, Mich.; Manha-
ton, Kas.; Rochester, Ind.; She-
, Wis.; Waukegan, Ill.

WN CONGRESSIONAL COMMIS-
SION.
wn Centennial Association have
on the day on which the corne-
stone of Yorktown.

THE ARID REGIONS OF THE
WEST.
ioner of Agriculture proposes to
earnest what can be done to re-
er marketable the arid regions of
has formed a commission con-
of Hilyard Robinson, ex-gover-
braska, and T. C. Jones, of Ohio,
most eminent scientific agricult-
country,—to visit the region.

CIGARETTES.
st fiscal year there were taxed at
W. Just cigarettes, netting a rev-
$1,000. Last year the tax on facsi
ne from cigarets was $718,327.

ELIGIOUS.

CHAUTAUQUA.
N. Y., Aug. 1.—This afternoon
Fowler lectured on "Paul, the
Missionary."
sionary Conference was held at
ght and Dark Sides of Mission-
Directions were considered and
Rev. Dr. Fowler, Methodist, and
mphry, Congregationalist. The
hurst and the Rev. Mr. Clark,
ndia, responded to questions.
that of every 100 missionaries
in the home field, and that
tributed annually $5,000,000 for
of heathen in the world.
iversary of the Chautauqua Mis-
e was held at half-past 7
Union missional society, short
made by the Rev. Dr. Humphrey
egationalists, who presided; Dr.
peeling, for the English Lutheran
ngham, of Wheeling, for the
the Baptists, Dutch Reformed
other denominations were also
speakers. There was singing by
e singers from Minneapolis, the
ort Chautauqua, across the lake,
ll banquet to-night at the Grand
F. Sherwin, of Cincinnati, pre-
es were delivered by Rev.
Louisville, the Rev. Dr. Rise
fton, of Cleveland, O. N. Perrin,
ville, Pa., and others. Over 10
tended the teachers' retreat in
gua School of Languages. It still
Assembly Herald, a large quarto
ited and printed on the ground
y morning. Provisions for the
of people are better than ever

A DESPERATE SIEGE.

Terrific Shooting at the Cahill Shanty on Rebecca Street.

One Policeman Shot Through the Lung —Another Gets a Scalp Wound.

Tom Cahill Pierced Clean Through the Left Breast.

Officer O'Brien's Wound Considered Quite Dangerous.

Late in the evening and right upon the heels of the other murderous and bloody affrays, came the news that two policemen had been wounded —one mortally—in a desperate encounter with a ruffianly crowd on the West Side. It was another shooting affray, the scene being laid in and about the old wooden shanty in the rear of No. 50 Rebecca street. As to all that took place there, the different stories conflict terribly, but certain it is that the result was such that the police force is likely to lose one of its best officers, Patrick O'Brien, while another officer, James Ray, escaped only after a bullet had passed through his body and left a painful, but not dangerous, wound. The numerous confused statements made by different officers and witnesses, the following would seem to be about as correct and connected story as can be given of the bloody affair:

Shortly after 10 o'clock last night Officer Ray, who lives at No. 40 Rebecca street, was walking past No. 50, being off duty at the time, when he met a man named Chris Dixon, who said that Tom Cahill had tried to shoot him. Ray, who knew that the Cahills were a hard lot and feared that the officer would be murdered some day, —No. 50 Rebecca street,—went over there to inquire as to what the trouble was. The family, however, disclaimed all knowledge of any trouble, and said that Tom had not been out of the house for some time. Finally Ray went back to his beat on Archer avenue, but it was only a few moments after he had heard a pistol fired, and Dixon came rushing in to say that

CAHILL HAD SHOT HIM

in his own house, and he exhibited a bullet-hole in his pants-leg. Ray hurried over to the Cahill shanty, and at once took hold of Tom. But the young man's family still insisted that he had gone out of the house, and his father, mother, and brother assisted him to struggle for some time with the officer. The scuffle took place at the top of the stairs, the shanty being an elevated one, and, finally, when the prisoner's shirt was torn off, he was dragged and shoved down

The Tribune.

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GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 21 Renfield-st.
LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. "The World."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of James O'Neill. "The Danicheffs."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposite New Court-House. "The Hidden Hand."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Exposition Building.
Michigan avenue, opposit Adams street. Thomas Summer Night Concerts.

White-Stocking Base-Ball Park.
Championship Base-Ball Game—Buffalo vs. Chicago—this afternoon at 3:30.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

RICHARD COLE LODGE, No. 607, F. and A. M.—Special Communication Tuesday evening, Aug. 2, at 7:30 o'clock, to make arrangements for Bro. Wm. B. Widner's funeral. A full attendance requested. By order of DAVID JOHNSTON, W. M.
C. A. MATTHAY, Secretary.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1881.

EX-GOV. DINGLEY, of Maine, is the Republican candidate for Congress to fill the vacancy created by the election of W. P. Frye to the Senate. The ex-Governor is a coercive tectotaler from principle. In a recent speech to a tectotal meeting at Lake Maranocook he defended the Maine law, and attempted to prove that it had reduced the number of criminals in the State *per capita*. The ex-Governor takes grounds that would be deemed extreme and fanatical in any other State, yet he has been unable to satisfy the Prohibitionists in his own district. They have accordingly nominated a candidate for Congress in opposition to him. His experience raises the inquiry whether any concession whatever on the part of a Republican will convince the coercionists that they would better support him than help indirectly a no-license, free-liquor Democrat.

MR. BOOKWALTER'S letters to the Jerseyville *Courier*, extracts from which are printed in another column this morning, were remarkable not only for the avowal of recent conversion to Democracy on the part of the writer, but for the abuse which he heaped upon Gen. Garfield. The fact that Bookwalter was a bitter and malignant enemy of Garfield last fall, and denounced him as "a thief," "a perjurer," and "a bribe-taker," might have no bearing on the canvass if the President were now in his ordinary health. But it is a question whether even the Democrats of Ohio will care to emphasize and reiterate such opinions by electing as Governor of Ohio one who has so recently proclaimed them. It would be a poor recognition of Gen. Garfield's public services and his suffering for the common good of the people, if his own State should choose as Governor one of his most conspicuous slanderers.

MR. CARL SCHURZ has studied the extradition treaties of the United States with foreign countries,—he has had some reason to do so,—and, while he is prepared to admit that "the right of asylum," so-called, is more a privilege than a right, he believes that political refugees should be surrendered only in extraordinary cases. In the case of Hartmann, it seems to be established that, if his identity had been clearly proven in Paris, the French Government would have been obliged to give him up or to violate recognized principles of international law. Still, it has become so much the custom of absolutist Governments to demand the extradition of refugees for one offense and to try them for another that their asylum ought to be protected in every legal manner. Hartmann was demanded for the offense of endangering life and property by obstructing a railway, but it is well known that if he had been taken back to Russia he would have been tried for Nihilism. Hence there are especial reasons for exercising the right of voluntary extradition in the case of quasi-criminal offenders with extreme caution, if at all.

THE petition prepared by the Communists presents no reasons that ought to influence any honest man in the Council to vote for subjecting this great city to the losses and horrors of another fire like that of 1871. The document is simply an overdrawn picture of tenement-life, which would not be changed in fact by any alteration in the fire ordinance, since it is the result of other conditions. Of course, the Communists completely ignore the fact that brick cottages can be constructed at about the same price as frame cottages at the present high price of lumber. They give no consideration whatever to the economy of the question, as represented by increased insurance, increased expenses for repairs and fuel, increased taxes for maintaining an enlarged fire department, and increased losses by fire. They overlook the greater comfort, safety, and decency of brick houses. These conditions do not trouble the Communists, for they relate to property, public safety and morality, home comforts, and the other elements of well-organized society which the Communists do not recognize. These special backers of Carter Harrison are simply willing that Chicago should burn down again, and understand that the quickest road to such an event is the "modification" of the fire ordinance which the Mayor desires.

IT must be admitted that the Communists who have petitioned for a "modification" of the fire-limits are more candid in their presentment of the case than either the Mayor with his acre-property, or the real-estate clique, or the fire-bug Aldermen. The Communist leader, Morgan, drew up the petition, and in urging its adoption declared: "So far as I am concerned, I would not care a snap of my finger if the City of Chicago was swept from the face of the earth!" A man named Bishop followed up this bold declaration of "principle" by this frank statement: "Suppose there should be another great fire! Why, after the last fire, wages of laboring men went up to $5 and $6 a day, and thousands of men got their homes out of that fire. *We want homes now!*" Thereupon, a motion to adopt the incendiary petition and present it at the next meeting of the Council was "carried with a rush."

Mr. Harrison owns some real estate in the southwestern portion of the city on which he desires the privilege of building incendiary shanties for rent, but he is not candid enough to put that forward as the real reason why he seeks to have the fire-limits contracted. Other real-estate speculators have lots in outlying sections whereon they would like to erect combustible shanties, sell them at high prices to laboring men on small payments, and ultimately recover the property by foreclosure of mortgage for an unpaid balance after the purchasers have paid most of the money; but they, too, conceal their intentions. Some of the Aldermen are anxious to contract the fire limits without any care as to the consequences, because they discern an opportunity for blackmailing the real-estate clique; but they pretend to have different motives. The Communists alone are honest and outspoken about the matter. They want the fire-limits contracted and pine shanties erected because these conditions will increase the danger of a general conflagration, which they think will again lead to an inflation of wages, like that in 1872. And they do not hesitate to give the true reason for their incendiary scheme. Of all the persons who are working for a change in the fire ordinance, the Communists are the only ones who are frank and truthful about it, and speak their mind. They desire to see the city again destroyed.

THE Code of Criminal Procedure passed by the New York Legislature at its late session will go into effect Sept. 1, but the Penal Code will not begin to operate until May 1, 1882. In signing the latter, Gov. Cornell called attention to several amendments that were desirable, and intimated that he would have withheld his approval if he had not been confident that the new Legislature would remedy the defects of the Code before it took effect. The codification of the laws of New York and the reform of the methods of procedure have been the life-work of David Dudley Field. A reporter called upon him last week and asked his opinion of the advantages of the Penal Code. Mr. Field said:

> It reduces the whole matter of the legal standing of a man before a criminal court to an exact science. Here you have in a little book which you can put in your pocket and carry about with you, if necessary, information condensed from five or ten thousand volumes of statutes, practice, decisions, and so forth. It does away with the necessity of this mass of books and authorities which made the law in a criminal case a splendid maze of possibilities, into which the lawyer could delve after all sorts of authority in support of any view or vagary as to what was law.

Mr. A. P. Sprague, the Secretary of the International Code Committee, to whom Mr. Field referred the reporter for further information, said:

> The Penal Code enables any person, no matter how ignorant of law, to find out exactly what constitutes a crime and what is the legal punishment for each and every crime. It lays down the law and principles of law in a systematic, condensed shape, and gives these statements of the law a legal standing. In all additions of the code will be found references to the most noteworthy of the decisions upon which the articles of the code are founded, so that a lawyer can read up on the history or foundation of any particular article to his heart's content. But the law will remain that of the code, which now becomes the standard; the lawyer may rest his case solely upon the principles of law as laid down in the code if he is so disposed. It will do away with the endless legal quibbling founded upon obscure decisions which no one ever heard of before.

The code will be an immense benefit both to laymen and lawyers. It will promote justice in criminal causes, and only those offenders who don't want justice will have reason to complain of its workings. The passage of this code is a great triumph for Mr. Field. It has been many times favorably reported, twice passed by the Legislature and vetoed by the Governor, and was adopted at last in the face of the almost vindictive opposition of the New York Bar Association, who, for reasons best known to themselves, are opposed to any simplification of the laws. There have been three codes now adopted,—the Code of Civil Procedure, the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the Penal Code. The only remaining part of the system necessary to complete it is the Civil Code, which has been prepared and will be urged upon the Legislature next winter. A curious part of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which is open to serious criticism, is a provision that, at a preliminary examination, the Court must exclude reporters and the public if the defendant requires. It is believed that the effect of this provision will only be to make newspaper reports defective. The news will not be suppressed, but often obtained and printed in a garbled form. The Legislature will be called upon to amend the Criminal Procedure Code in this particular at the next session.

A PRACTICAL JOKE ON THE OHIO DEMOCRATS.

The nomination of Mr. Bookwalter for Governor by the Democrats of Ohio is gradually taking on the appearance of a practical joke. When he was nominated he was known only as a wealthy monopolist and manufacturer of Springfield, O., who had a political bee buzzing in his bonnet and was willing to pay handsomely to have it out. He had nothing but his money to recommend him to Democrats. But that was enough. The purchaseable Democrats wanted nothing else, and they made him their candidate amidst "great enthusiasm."

The newspapers immediately began to look up Bookwalter's record. The first discovery they made was that he was extremely unpopular in his own town. Though he had amassed a large fortune in Springfield, he had not the reputation of being a public-spirited citizen. His name was never conspicuous on the subscription lists, and his acts of private charity, if there were any, were kept so extremely close that his townsmen were in total ignorance of them. It was next learned that Bookwalter, who was nominated on an anti-monopoly platform, had made his entire fortune through a monopoly, and that, while he was put forward as the representative of Free-Traders, he is himself an ardent Protectionist in theory and practice.

But the most laughable discovery was yet to come. It was known when Bookwalter was nominated that his Democracy was of comparatively recent origin, but it was supposed to date at least from the Greeley schism of 1872. This idea is now shown to be wholly erroneous. It appears from letters addressed by Bookwalter himself to the Democratic newspaper at Jerseyville, Ill.,—the *Courier*,—that he never voted a Democratic ticket in his life until last November, when he voted for Hancock. Though he pretended in 1872 to be in sympathy with the Greeley movement, we have his own word for it that he voted for the reflection of Gen. Grant in that year. As lately as September of last year he was masquerading in Illinois as "a wealthy Ohio Republican" who had seen the error of his ways. Moreover, he says in a letter dated Sept. 30, 1880:

> I have yet to cast my first Democratic vote. *I did not vote for Tilden for reasons sufficient to myself.*

The reasons "sufficient" to Bookwalter for not voting for Tilden are presumed to be that the latter was a Democratic Free-Trader. Gen. Hancock, on the other hand, believed the tariff to be "a local issue," which came up once in his native town in Pennsylvania, and Bookwalter cordially subscribed to this opinion.

Copious extracts from the letters of Bookwalter above referred to will be found in another column. They put the Democrats of Ohio in a most embarasing position. No Northern State, unless it be Indiana, contains more moss-backed, dyed-in-the-wool, "never-say-die," last-ditch Bourbon Democrats than the State of Ohio. It is wounding these patriots in the tenderest spot, insulting their intelligence, and trampling on their dearest prejudices to ask them to support a Gubernatorial candidate who voted the straight Republican ticket all his life until last November, and only then cast his first Democratic vote, just nine months ago.

The confession of Bookwalter is complete and exhaustive. He said emphatically in his published letter of Sept. 30, 1880: "*I have yet to cast my first Democratic vote.*" He was then in Nebraska, and did not return to Ohio for the October election. His first Democratic vote was, therefore, cast Nov. 2, 1880, for Hancock and English. Until then he had never voted once for a Democratic State, county, city, or Congressional ticket. He did not vote for Tilden for President, for reasons, he says, best known to himself, or for the old veteran Bill Allen, or Uncle Dick Bishop, or Gen. Tom Ewing for Governor. He has borne none of the heat or burden of the day; yet he expects the friends of men he never supported to support him and make him Governor.

The nomination of Bookwalter is an affront to every Democrat in the State. It is public notice that fidelity to the party, long and faithful service, and uncompromising belief in Democratic principles do not constitute a title to advancement in that party; that when the Democrats want a candidate for a high office they must go outside and take an apostate Republican like Gen. Ewing or Bookwalter; and that the party must continually apologize in its candidates for its past record. According to this theory the newer the convert the better, for the less extensive then is his personal responsibility for the misdeeds of Democracy. But this is a view of the case that consistent Democrats will not be likely to subscribe to. It looks very much as if the nomination of Bookwalter was a farcical trick played upon the verdant Democrats by a lot of wags brought to the Convention in special trains. Thousands of old Democrats will refuse to vote for this "fresh" young convert, who has not yet served his probation. He will be withdrawn, either before the election or after it, and his political career will be as brief as it has been inglorious.

THE CREAM POISONING CASE.

The annals of crime have rarely furnished a stranger case of poisoning than that with which Dr. Cream, of this city, now an inmate of a Canadian jail awaiting extradition, stands charged, and for which, if the evidence be reliable, he is likely to pay the severest penalty of the law. The circumstances in the case, which have been given by our Belvidere correspondent in detail, may be restated briefly: In 1864, Daniel Stott came from Canada to Garden Prairie, Ill., near Belvidere, as a station-agent for the Northwestern Railroad Company. In 1868 he married his third wife, by whom he had one child. Though they did not always live happily together, there was no intention of separation or divorce. During the past five years, Stott has had fits of an epileptic nature. In searching for relief, he fell into the hands of Dr. Cream of this city, who commenced to prescribe for him, Mrs. Stott frequently coming to his office for the medicines. He took charge of the case in February last. On the 11th of June she went to his office for medicine. He wrote the prescriptions, and she started for a neighboring drug-store to get them filled. He told her the firm was not a reliable one, and urged her to go to Buck & Rayner's, and to make sure that she did so he went with her. She had three prescriptions, but two of them only were filled. The one called for calomel and white sugar, which, singularly enough, was ordered to be put up in capsules, and the other for rhubarb, soda, strychnine, and quassia, which was put up as a mixture. She went back with Cream to his office, and before she left for home he opened the capsules, but whether he put anything in them or in the mixture she professes she cannot affirm. She then took the medicines home with her. During the next day, June 12, Stott felt unusually well. That evening he took a spoonful of the mixture and three capsules, was immediately seized with spasms, and died in a few minutes. As he had long been subject to fits, no suspicions were aroused, and on the 14th he was buried, and nothing more would probably have been heard of the case had it not been for Dr. Cream himself, who on the 16th telegraphed the Coroner to have the body disinterred, as he suspected foul play, and also to have the remainder of the medicine examined and to try its effects upon an animal. The trial was made upon a dog, and it expired, as the unfortunate Stott had done, in a few minutes. The body was then taken up, and the stomach was examined by Prof. Haines, of Rush Medical College, and strychnine enough was found in it to have killed six men. A jury was called and found that Stott died from an overdose of strychnine. They exonerated Buck & Rayner from any carelessness, and implicated Dr. Cream as a murderer. Their reason for this was that the Sheriff of the county laid before them the following evidence—namely: That after the body was disinterred Mrs. Stott had been to Chicago and that Cream had proposed she should give him power of attorney to proceed against Buck & Rayner in a civil suit, laying damages at $4,000. She refused to do it, however, and Cream, thus finding himself thwarted in his purpose, fled to Canada, where he has since been arrested. During the brief interim since he left here he spent his time in dissipation, and when confronted with the officers manifested every appearance of guilt. He is now lying in jail at Sandwich, near Windsor, awaiting his delivery to justice.

Assuming that the evidence is correct, the crime of this man can hardly be paralleled for cruelty and infamy. Ordinarily, in a case of murder, there is some powerful motive urging on the murderer to dispatch his victim,—hatred, revenge, passion, or the acquisition of a large sum of money. Dr. Cream, however, had no grudge to satisfy against Stott. The victim had never injured him in any way. He was simply a patient in his hands, and he chose him for his villainous practices because he was subject to epileptic fits, and his sudden death would not reflect upon his practice or expose him to any suspicions. It is said that there is a woman at the bottom of all mischief, but there is nothing in Mrs. Stott's conduct to show that she was privy to any plot to poison her husband, even though she was not living happily with him. She alleges that Cream had made love to her, but as there was nothing criminal in their relations Cream's love-making could hardly have had any other object in view than to induce her to give consent to his plans. That she was not privy to the poisoning, and that she in reality did not know of it, seems to be apparent from her refusal to allow him to sue Messrs. Buck & Rayner, and her exposure of his plot. These facts, taken in connection with his sudden flight and signs of guilt when arrested, warrant the theory that he committed the crime of murder, after deliberately planning it, in order to blackmail one of the most respectable and reliable drug firms in Chicago, evidently calculating that the woman's unhappy life with her husband and his influence with her would make her an easy tool in his hands. When she refused the game was up, and his own letters and telegrams requesting a post-mortem examination of the body were at once accusing witnesses against him. Blackmail is of itself one of the most detestable crimes in the calendar, but when murder is committed in order that blackmail may be practiced words are hardly strong enough to stigmatize the wretch or his dreadful crime. Should the facts be proven as they now appear, justice ought to make swift work of his case.

THE GREAT METHODIST COUNCIL.

Following closely upon the heels of the great Medical Congress in England to devise further ways and means for the cure of the human body comes the great Ecumenical Council of Methodists from all parts of the world, to be held in England next month, to devise further ways and means for closer brotherhood, and to see if there be not some common plane upon which all sectarian divisions of Methodism may come together on a common platform and hereafter act in concert. The origin of this movement, as of nearly all other movements for the spiritual good of the human race, is to be found in Chicago, for it was here in the General Conference of 1868 that Bishop Jaynes first broached the idea, which still further gained ground and found advocates after the meetings of the Evangelical Alliance and the Pan-Presbyterian Council.

The necessity for such a Council is sufficiently apparent, for, though Methodism is one of the strongest religious forces in the world, it is rent into factions by differences as to church polity perhaps more widely than any other. In Great Britain there are the Wesleyan Methodists, three sects of Calvinistic Methodists organized by Whitefield, the Methodist New Connection, the Bible Christian Methodists, the United Methodists, Free Church Methodists, the Band-Room Methodists, and the Primitive Methodists of Ireland; in Canada, the Wesleyan Conference, the Evangelical Association, the United Brethren, and the Free Methodists; and in our own country the Wesleyan Connection, the Methodist Episcopal Churches, North and South, and the African Methodist Episcopal Church, which is divided into two sects. All these numerous divisions are based upon differences in polity, not in doctrine, except the Calvinistic sects. They all have itineracy, class-meetings, love-feasts, and other features which distinguish them from other sects. The Rev. Dr. George, pastor of the Centenary Methodist Church in this city, and one of the delegates to the Council, in his address last Sunday evening very tersely stated the objects of this Council as follows:

> It was unfortunate that these multitudes of Methodists could not march under the common banner of the Church of Wesley, for they were weakening their strength by petty differences, which prevented unity and harmonious attack on the strongholds of sin. There was a great waste in not concentrating the energies of the Church. The work of missions, education, and religious activity generally was too much cut up by an attempt to carry them on by each individual body. What was wanted was to utilize the forces of the Church to the best advantage. The Council would have no other object than to consult together, in a brotherly manner, the work which the Methodist Church is endeavoring to do. It would attempt no litigation, would promulgate no doctrine,—it would be powerless to do either—but it would endeavor to secure a thorough interchange of fraternal feeling, and, by breaking down the barriers which have too long kept the followers of Wesley apart, would give a powerful impetus to the activity of the Methodist Church.

The meetings of the Council will be held in the chapel where John Wesley first announced the birth of Methodism. It is peculiarly fitting, therefore, that the Council should meet there, and if the various sects of Methodism can there unite upon a common platform and march forth under one common banner, with anything like the courage and energy that characterized their founder, Methodism will be such a power in the world as it has never been before. Strong as it is now, it will be a thousand times stronger when united. Its numbers, its wealth, its energy, its aggressiveness, its adaptation to the wants of the masses, its enthusiasm, and its zeal, when once united and concentrated, will have an immense influence upon the Christianizing of the world, both in its local labors and in the missionary field.

THE DISCONTENTED HIBERNIANS.

James Redpath, in his last letter to THE TRIBUNE from Dublin, says an Englishman said to him in London: "These bloody Irish, you know, are never content, you know." This is a splendid illustration of the stolidity of English character. The Englishman is not sentimental; he forges ahead in a dull way, much as an ox-cart rumbles over a rough road, crushing the wild flowers and the tender twigs that border the path, but moving always with a stern purpose. The English Government has been conducted from the beginning on the theory that all the other peoples of the world were created to minister to the comfort and profit of the people of one little island of the sea. The history of British rule in India is a history of extortion and outrage, committed in the interest of English commerce. Lord Sheffield declared that the American colonies were founded with the sole view of securing to England a monopoly of their trade; and Lord Chatham said that they (the colonies) "had no right to manufacture even a nail or a horseshoe." This stupid policy drove the American colonists to the assertion and maintenance of their independence. It has reduced India to a state of pauperism where there is no longer anything to steal, and it is fast depopulating Ireland. But the Englishman is as stolid as ever. He hears neither the groans of the famishing Irish people nor the indignant reproaches of all the civilized nations of the world. With all Ireland on the verge of a despairing revolt, with British troops mencing the riotous districts, with magistrates enforcing oppressive rental laws against ragged, weeping women and naked, starving children, pleading tearfully, prayerfully, for the poor privilege of remaining in mud huts, and continuing to live like swine,—while but not comprehending this horrible spectacle of abject wretchedness on the one hand, and cold, calculating extortion on the other, the Englishman continues to forge ahead, only stopping to remark: "These bloody Irish, you know, are never content, you know!" But there are Englishmen and Englishmen. Some coal-miners of the North of England have been making an investigation of the condition of the "bloody Irish," and their own account and their revelations are of a very startling character. They are calculated to make well-fed, well-clothed people shudder. They are so horrible, indeed, that ordinary paupers in a civilized country might well be shocked at the recital. Note this extract from the report of the Northumberland and Durham coal-miners:

> One of the smallest huts in the village, which could not in fact occupy an area of more than seven and a half square feet, we found to be the habitation of a man, his wife, and seven children. They appeared to gain a subsistence by the rearing of poultry and selling the eggs; and cocks, hens, and ducks traveled about at will in their domicile. They also rented a plot of land, which the husband, a big, gaunt-looking man, labored upon, to wrench from it a scanty subsistence. All the family were clothed in rags. This man, our informant told us, had never tasted a drop of strong drink, nor a drop of tea, nor a bit of fresh meat for two years,—his sole food for himself and family having been a few potatoes, with Indian-meal porridge, the only liquor ever passing their lips or moistening the food, besides a drop of buttermilk at rare intervals, being pure water.

Over this family of nine persons living in *a hut seven-and-a-half feet square*, an eviction notice to quit was hanging at the time of the investigation of the English coal-miners.

The investigators found an abuse worse if possible than that of "rack-renting." They discovered in the West of Ireland that the peasantry are forced to do what is called "duty work." In addition to paying rents that "sweep away every farthing earned," the wretched tenant is compelled to give fifty-two days' labor annually—that is to say, one-sixth of his time—to the landlord. In a word, the English coal-miners were somewhat surprised to learn that serfdom, which was generally believed to have been abolished in all the Queen's dominions some centuries ago, still exists in Ireland. For this serf-labor the "bloody Irish" receive neither food nor pay, nor are they allowed to select the days on which they will perform their "duty work." It is precisely with them as it was with the serfs of the Middle Ages. The lord of the soil demands the labor of his serf whenever he wants it,—to the extent of fifty-two days in the year,—and if the serf fails to respond he is fined from 5 to 15 shillings for each offense, and his property—generally a cow—is seized and held, and milked by the landlord, until the fine is paid. If the landlord chooses to exact a large proportion of the "duty work" at harvest-time, as he usually does, the serf must respond, even if his own poor crop rots in the ground for want of care.

Mr. Redpath's observation confirms the coal-miners' report of the existence of serfdom among the "bloody Irish" of the "far West." He tells the story of a little island off the Galway coast rented by the owner to one McDonough for £40 a year and sublet by him to twenty-one families of fishermen for £43 a year, after reserving for his own cultivation all the best land. McDonough exacts from every member of these twenty-one families six days' serf-labor a year, and in addition compels the tenants to bind themselves by written contract to work for him two days in each week of the year, if demanded, for 16 cents a day! Redpath says these tenants all paid their rent last year, but refused to work the two days per week at 16 cents a day, and they were all sued for damages for breach of contract to the amount of £5 in each case. To his own question—Why do these tenants submit to such extortion and outrage?—he replies, "Because they could not get a bit of rock or a rood of bog on which to build their cabins in all that country on any more favorable terms, and because, however exacting these forced contracts may be, the magistrates, who are all landlords, rigorously enforce these Shylock bonds."

The Northumberland and Durham "pitmen" in concluding their report, after summarizing the horrible sufferings of the Irish tenantry, say: "These were a combination of misfortunes the magnitude of which we had never believed to have been heaped upon the head of one unfortunate fellow-creature in our lives." But *the* Englishman *par excellence*, the Englishman who firmly believes that all men were created to serve England, will exclaim, with a touch of impatience: "These bloody Irish, you know, are never content, you know."

ALD. SHERIDAN, of the Fifth Ward, publicly announces himself a fire-bug. Interviewed the other day, he said that he was in favor of throwing the doors wide open for frame shanties.

"Why do you favor such a scheme?" asked THE TRIBUNE reporter.

"I might say several reasons. Frame houses are not more dangerous than brick (!), and every one will take care of his own (?). Let the poor people have a chance to build little cottages."

"Both our big fires started in frame buildings?" said the reporter.

"That was fate," said Sheridan.

"Are you a fatalist?"

"To some extent, but I don't believe that frame dwellings will burn the city."

But you know they caused the fires of 1871 and 1874, that they burned up the First Ward and the four North Side Wards and a big hole in the Ninth Ward ten years ago. You know nine buildings consumed the Second Ward and part of the First seven years ago. Was that, too, fate? You know that a fire swept the whole wooden city of St. John two years ago. Was that fate? Was it fate that burned up wooden Oshkosh a couple of years ago? Was it fate that burned 900 families out of their wooden dwellings in Quebec a few weeks ago? Was it fate that destroyed by fire the wooden town of Eureka, Nev., last summer? No, sir, you know better. But you say: "I am in favor of giving the poor man a chance. Let the poor people have a chance to build little cottages." Have you investigated the comparative cost of building little cottages of brick or pine, when lumber is $17 a thousand feet for common boards? Do you know that common boards have jumped from $10.55 last year to $17 this year, and that dimension stuff has advanced from $9 to $15 per 1,000? If you don't it is high time you did. The cost of lumber puts wooden buildings as high as brick. What kind of "chance," then, do you want to give poor men? A chance to be burnt out, as 15,000 of them were ten years ago? You desire to increase the risk of having their homes destroyed by fire, you want to advance their insurance, and add to the public insecurity. There are 5,000 "poor men" who own houses in the Fifth Ward. You are in a hurry to have them burnt out by multiplying tinder-boxes in all the unburnt parts of the ward. And a fire swept by the west wind through the Fifth Ward among the pine and shingle shanties will wipe out the Fourth and Third Wards, but what do you care?

PROF. LANGLEY and his "expedition" of twelve persons have taken their departure for Mount Whitney with the "bolometer," which is an instrument invented by him for the purpose of determining the heating power and color of the sun. The principle on which the bolometer is constructed is that "a wire or conductor will vary in its power of transmitting a current of electricity when its temperature changes, or, in mathematical language, that the resistance of a conductor is a function of its temperature." A Wheatstone's bridge, an arrangement familiar to electricians, consisting of four conductors or arms, is the foundation of the bolometer. One arm of the bridge is made of a series of very thin metal strips of steel, platinum, and palladium slightly blackened to absorb as much as possible of the incident heat. In the common bridge the arms are so arranged that the current cannot pass directly between any two placed opposit each other. The only difference from the ordinary bridge in this apparatus is that the bolometer is made one of the intervening arms. The current which passes through the opposit arm of the bridge is brought back into the bolometer case and traverses a similar series of strips, which are not, however, exposed to the action of heat, so that any accidental changes of temperature may affect both arms alike and not disturb the equilibrium of the bridge. The deflections of the needle of the galvanometer when they are very small are proportioned to the amount of heat. By the use of a suitable galvanometer the deflections may be made as small as desired. The New York *Times* says: "The whole arrangement of bolometer, Wheatstone's bridge, and battery for producing a current, constitutes a complete instrument for the measurement of radiant energy, and experiment has demonstrated its sensitiveness and efficiency. A beam of direct sunlight causes so violent a deflection that the galvanometer must be rendered very insensitive in order to keep the deflections down to the proper limit."

REFERRING to the threatening letters received by Secretary Windom, Mr. Sehurz says in the New York *Post*:

> This occurrence is referred to by a contemporary as one of several cases of "midsummer madness." Unfortunately it is not midsummer madness at all. Neither is it news. Such things have been happening year after year in the cold as well as in the hot season. We can remember several similar cases during the last Administration, one especially which gained some notoriety, of a man who believed the Government owed him a place, and who threatened first to kill the head of a certain Department, and then to kill himself if he did not obtain an office. In most instances such threats are more harmless bluster, but in others they are not, as Guiteau's crime proves. Everybody will sympathize with the Secretary, who is reported by the *Tribune* as saying: "I do not feel that I could go into court and swear that his threats placed me in fear of bodily harm. It is very unpleasant, however, to know that there are in the community persons who feel toward you as the writer of that letter does toward me."

The ex-Secretary says that the remedy for this state of things is to put it out of the power of Government officers to give place or preferment as a matter of personal favor. If it were understood that appointments were invariably conferred according to rule, and never from caprice, disappointed applicants would cease to hold the heads of Departments responsible for a failure to give an office on demand.

THE *Tribune*, of Danville, Ky., edited by a Republican Methodist minister, has the following to say of the Loveland (O.) Teetotal ticket:

> Our objections, in part, to the Loveland campmeeting ticket may be briefly stated as follows:
> 1. It has too much of the Methodist preacher bossism in it.
> 2. It will hurt the said Methodist preacher bosses—which is not so bad.
> 3. It will hurt the Methodist Church in Ohio—which is bad.
> 4. It brings to the front a lot of temperance fanatics, who are always wrong-headed and dangerous.
> 5. It will greatly injure and retard true temperance reform.
> 6. It will help the whisky and beer party, if it does not throw the State into their hands.
> 7. It antagonizes the true friends of temperance reform, who are generally Republicans, by declaring war upon the Republican party.
> 8. *It evinces the same spirit and method of the Rebels,—who went out of the Union to "find their rights in the Union,"—cutting loose from the Republican party and fighting it to get their rights in that party.*
> 9. It aims to drive public sentiment instead of leading it.
> 10. Our last objection in this list is: this nondescript political monstrosity was not alive when it was born; for which let us devoutly thank God and support Charley Foster.

THE exports of the United States were valued at $715,895,885 in 1879, and at $841,500,338 in 1880, while for the year ended June 30, 1881, they were $902,319,000,—by far the largest yet recorded. The imports of last year, on the other hand, had been twice exceeded,—in 1873 and 1880. Their value is estimated to be $642,500,000. While there has been a gain of some $60,000,000 in exports, the falling off in imports has been so decided that the volume of trade both ways is about $30,000,000 less than last year's total. To this extent the balance of trade has turned in our favor. We have sold to foreign nations $259,000,000 more of merchandise than we have bought from them, and the balance has come to us in gold or bonds. England, France, and Germany are the only nations which now report a larger foreign commerce than the United States, and the margin between the two Continental nations and this country is so slight that it may easily be wiped out.

THE accounts of an enterprising Irish patriot nowadays read something like this:

Dr.	
To paid reporter for whooping up story of guns, torpedoes, etc.	$ 25.00
To paid reporter for interviewing me	10.00
To paid for insertion of said story and interview at full advertising rates	350.00
Total	$ 385.00
Cr.	
By increased receipts of skirmishing fund	$1,164.98
Balance of profit	$ 779.98

Several back districts yet to be heard from.
[Green Seal] God Save Ireland—
(from me and the likes of me.)
—*New York World.*

THE London *Morning Post* says it is informed upon good authority that the Duke of Sutherland, immediately on his return from America at the beginning of last week, resolved in consideration of the exceptionally trying circumstances to which the Sutherland sheepfarmers have latterly been exposed, to abate one moiety of the half-year's rents payable by them this autumn,—that is, 25 per cent on the year,—pending further inquiry into special cases. This expression of his Grace's cordial sympathy with his tenants, adds the *Post*, will be warmly appreciated, and will consolidate more closely—if that be possible—the good feeling that has always existed between landlord and tenant on the Sutherland estates.

MR. CARTER HARRISON as Mayor of Chicago must be peculiarly proud of the allies he has secured for his project to "modify" the fire-limits so as to admit to a greater or less extent the erection of frame shanties. The Communists have indorsed his scheme heartily and have drawn up a petition in characteristic language to urge it upon the Common Council. He now has the backing of a fire-bug real-estate clique; of the worst element in the Common Council, and of that class of men who boldly declare that "property is robbery." The Mayor of Chicago may personally find such associations congenial, but all reputable people will be sorry to see him in that kind of company.

A STORY is told of the son of a wealthy North German merchant who had been living in Barcelona for the sake of learning the language, and who became emulous of the exploits of his companions, who, like many young Spaniards of good position, were wont to indulge in the exciting pastime of amateur bull-fighting. He had no hereditary capacity for such conflicts, and his friends discouraged his ambition, but finally yielded to his importunities and helped to train him in the hazardous diversion. But as he was presenting a pair of "bandilleros" at the bull the beast turned suddenly and plunged his horns into the German's stomach, causing instant death.

THE Universal Peace Society gives out the following letter:

> EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 3, 1881.—DEAR GENERAL: Having favored the propositions looking to an agreement between the Governments and France for the adjustment by arbitration, rather than a resort to war, of all difficulties that cannot be settled amicably between ourselves, I shall be pleased to learn that you have effected such an understanding, believing it will promote peace and insure a continuance of our friendly relations with the Republic of France. Yours truly,
> R. B. HAYES.
> His Excellency Gen. Edward F. Noyes.

AT a very inopportune time several "eminent citizens" of Kansas City, including R. T. Van Horn, Congressman-elect, united in a petition to Gov. Pillsbury, of Minnesota, for the pardon of the Younger brothers, now serving life terms in the Penitentiary for the Northfield bank robbery and murder. The eminent citizens of Missouri would do well to catch their own robbers before they petition outside Governors to release those already caught and in jail. Gov. Pillsbury thought that the "death would have been the more righteous penalty for the Youngers," and wouldn't pardon them.

THE journalistic fraternity of this State will regret to learn of the sudden death of Mr. J. T. Williams, the young but public-spirited editor of the Tuscola (Douglas County) *Journal*. He died Sunday of typhoid fever. Mr. Williams was one of the youngest men who enlisted in the War of the Rebellion in this State. He was only 33 years old at the time of his death, and 17 years old when mustered out of the Union army at the end of the Rebellion.

THESE are the ways in which the London papers severally spell Shakspeare's name: Shakespeare—*Times, Standard, Daily News, Telegraph, Morning Advertiser, Globe, Echo, Era, Spectator, Graphic, Guardian, Rock, Christian World, Queen, Land*, etc. Shakspeare—*Daily Chronicle, Punch, Athenæum, Saturday Review, Builder, Illustrated London News*. Shakspere—*Morning Post, Church Times, Reynolds's, Lloyd's Weekly.*

DR. BAXTER, of Washington, who was unceremoniously snubbed by Dr. Hiles, has had an extensive experience in prescribing for Congressmen who stay out all night and come home in the morning afflicted with "malaria." All that he wanted was a chance to prescribe bromide of potassium for the President. For whether there be prophecies, they shall fail; but bromide never does. It is an infallible cure.

TIBBLES was not received into the family of "Bright-Eyes" with enthusiasm. Frank La Flesche, the brother of "Radiant Optics," said he had hoped his sister would marry a man of some account. Now Tibbles is 45 years old; is widower with two children, and has a philanthropic bald spot on the very crown of his head.

IT is claimed that the same powerful mind dictates the New York *Herald*'s surgical editorials and its exclusive "interviews" with Leo Hartmann. It is "good journalism," and only to know where every bullet has gone, but when every Nihilist is thinking about.

HAMMOND claims to know more of the President's case by intuition than Hamilton and Agnew know from observation. Wouldn't it be well for Hammond to send a warranted cure by telegraph. His attendance is,

FOREIGN.

Seventy Persons Killed by an Explosion at Masatlan, Mexico.

A Whole Square Laid in Ruins and Many Families Buried.

Ten Persons Killed in a Mine Explosion at Lourches, France.

Parnell Put Out of the House of Commons by the Disgusted Britishers.

Proceedings of the House of Lords in Its Readings of the Land Bill.

The Tories Ready to Make Political Capital Out of Protection.

Those Getting into Still Deeper Water Over the African Question.

HORRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

SEVENTY PEOPLE KILLED.

MAZATLAN, Mex., Aug. 1.—An explosion occurred in the Government magazine here, caused by a guard smoking. The building was situated in the centre of business portion of the town. The explosion completely leveled the magazine, and

DESTROYED MANY HOUSES

in the immediate vicinity, besides doing considerable damage to a number of others, and killing a large number of people. Immediately after the explosion the soldiers and citizens went to work to recover the bodies of those known to be buried in the ruins.

SEVENTY BODIES

were recovered, among them Francisco Pera, the District Judge. The number of killed and wounded is not yet known, as several bodies are said to be still buried under the ruins.

A WHOLE SQUARE.

A regular press dispatch says a whole square was blown up, and many families were buried in the ruins.

THE EXPLOSION OCCURRED THURSDAY LAST at 4 in the morning.

GREAT BRITAIN.

"FAIR" TRADE.

Special Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—I have received advance sheets of the program of the National Fair-Trade League, which will shortly commence an active campaign against free trade in England. The League describes itself as formed to promote trade with the colonies and dependencies on a principle of reasonably free interchange, and to agitate for such fiscal readjustments as shall prevent the products of foreign States which refuse to deal with Great Britain on a basis of fair trade from unduly competing with the products of home labor. The first private conference of the League was held at Westminster Palace Hotel in May last, and was attended by influential representatives from various districts of Great Britain and the colonies, including merchants, bankers, shipowners, members of Parliament, and manufacturers of iron, steel, cotton, silk, worsted, and woolens, of all shades of political opinion. After numerous meetings, the Executive Committee have now formulated the policy which is to be carried out. The main features are the following:

1. That there will be no renewal of commercial treaties, unless they are terminable at a year's notice, so that no entanglements of those kinds may stand in the way of adopting such a fiscal policy as the interests of the Empire and the action of foreign nations may render needful.

2. That the imports of raw materials for home industry shall be free from every quarter, in order that Great Britain may compete successfully with other manufacturers.

3. That adequate import duties be levied on the manufactures of foreign States refusing to receive British manufactures in fair exchange, and that the same be removed in case any nation agree to take British manufactures free of duty.

4. That a very moderate duty be levied on all articles of food from foreign countries, the same being abolished free from the colonies and dependencies which are prepared to take British manufactures on reasonably free interchange.

The fourth paragraph is supplemented by a number of subparagraphs further explaining the objects to be obtained by the League, and

PRINCIPALLY AIMED AGAINST AMERICA,

as may be judged from the following extracts:

1. In favoring the resources of the British Empire and to determine the flow of British capital, and industry henceforth into our own dominions instead of into foreign protective States. When it becomes a force commercially hostile to us.

2. Then to transfer the great food-growing industries which we employ from protective foreign nations who refuse to give us their custom in return to our colonies and dependencies, where our goods will be taken, if not duty free, yet subject only to revenue duties, which are almost unavoidable in newly-settled countries, and probably not equal to one-third of the protective duties levied by the United States, Spain, and Russia.

3. That meantime would do equal justice to the millions interested in agriculture, who are opposed to the same treatment as those who are connected with manufactures, and who are now subjected to the unfair competition of produce raised upon virgin and untaxed lands by a wasteful system of agriculture, which removes nothing to the soil, and is thus equivalent to a bounty.

THE RISE OF THIS IMPORTANT DOCUMENT may be regarded as the opening of the protectionist campaign in England. Already the government receives encouragement from the leaders of the Conservative party, and there is good reason to believe that, at the next general election, an effort will be made to rally the working classes to the Conservative standard on the cry of protection for English agricultural and manufacturing industries.

PARNELL'S BREAK.

To-night, while Lord Salisbury was speaking in the Upper House a scene was being enacted in the Commons which furnishes a curious commentary on the true position of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry in regard to the Land bill. On behalf of the Irish party, Mr. Justin McCarthy called attention to the unprecedented Land Leaguers, asking for an opportunity to present their case in Parliament. Mr. Gladstone replied, after some delay, that the Irish members would have ample opportunity to discuss arrests on the address. This reply annoyed Mr. Parnell, who rose and denounced the conduct of the Ministry in continuing to hold in prison men who were the true saviors of the Land bill, while, at the same time, they admitted the justice of the claims set forth on behalf of the tenant-farmers, and the absolute necessity of reform. This act, Mr. Parnell declared, proved, the Ministry and the Parliament to be

TYRANTS AND OPPRESSORS.

Mr. Gladstone and Sir Stafford Northcote rose simultaneously to call the Speaker's attention to this language, but Mr. Parnell went on vehemently, paying no heed to the Speaker. He declared he cared nothing for the House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone moved his suspension, but before the question could be put, Mr. Parnell said that he would not wait to see the farce played out, and then withdrew before his formal suspension, which was voted immediately afterward by an overwhelming majority.

CROP REPORTS.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The *Standard*, in an article on the harvest, says: "The general opinion in Mark Lane is that there is an average wheat crop in England, and a great majority of the reports from different districts confirm that estimate. The barley crop cannot fail to be an average one. The root crops are less promising than they have been at this period for many years. The potatoes, however, are as good as the roots are bad. The prospects in Scotland are much less favorable than in England. The most auspicious reports of all the crops come from Ireland."

A HOLIDAY.

To-day is Bank of England holiday, and the bank and Stock Exchange are closed.

IRISH AGITATORS COMING.

Thomas H. O'Connor is expected to start ten days hence on his American lecturing tour in the interest of the Irish land agitation. The prospect of Parnell crossing the Atlantic grows daily more probable.

M'GRATH'S MEMORANDUM-BOOK.

It is stated that the police are very reticent in regard to the memorandum-book found in possession of McGrath, one of the men indicted for attempting to blow up the Liverpool Town Hall; but it is believed the book contains a series of memoranda relating to steamers and articles to come by them from America, and in view of the discoveries of the infernal machines it is inferred that the information which the Home Secretary obtained of the expected arrival of such machines was actually obtained from the perusal of McGrath's memorandum-book.

THE LAND BILL BEFORE THE LORDS.

There was a large attendance in the House of Lords to-day for a second reading of the Land bill. All the leaders were present except Granville, who is indisposed.

Carlingford, Liberal, moved a second reading of the bill in a long speech.

Lord Salisbury followed Lord Carlingford, and was received with loud cheers by the Conservatives. He most severely criticized the bill, and reviewed the past legislation for Ireland. The Government, he said, sought to make the report of the Richmond Commission the basis for a bill, but the main point in that bill was that tenants' improvements were endangered. According to the bill the landlord could not even select a site for his cottages. He became a sort of mortgagee of his own estate, with uncertain security, a sort of head agent for the Land Commission, which would have a bias hostile to the landlord's interest. Lord Salisbury's speech can be summarized as follows: He agrees to the bill under the circumstances, but will stand by the amendments for the insertion of a clear definition of fair rent, for the exemption of estates managed on the English system, and tenancies of over £100 yearly from the operation of the bill, and for the maintenance of the inviolability of leases.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, Liberal, said he regarded the bill as an attempt to quell agrarian aggression by indiscriminate concession of proprietorial rights.

Lord Inchiquin, Conservative, strongly condemned the bill.

The Marquis of Waterford, Conservative, said the bill was one of confiscation without compensation. The whole history of the bill, he said, showed it was really an answer to the Land League agitation. He hoped the House would very considerably amend the bill in committee.

Lord Lytton said the bill was a revolutionary concession to threats of rebellion, and a step onward in a course that must end in either the dissolution of the connection between England and Ireland or in civil war.

The Lord President of the Council having defended the bill, the Duke of Argyll moved an adjournment of the debate.

Adjourned.

THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS OF THE HOUSE has given instructions for a suspension of the privileged admission orders into the lobby in connection with Bradlaugh's expected attempt to enter the House.

THE AMEER.

In the Commons, Hartington, Secretary of State for India, gave the details concerning the subsidies supplied to the Ameer of Afghanistan after his accession. He added: "There is no reason to believe the Indian Government intend to affords the Ameer further assistance. It has made no proposal to employ the Anglo-Indian force in Afghanistan."

PARNELL PUT OUT.

Parnell was "named" for offensive language and for disregarding the authority of the Chair, and Gladstone moved his suspension for the remainder of the sitting.

Parnell rose and interrupted Gladstone, and said he would not go through the farce of awaiting a vote, as the Speaker interfered with the freedom of discussion. He then quitted the House. The motion for his suspension was carried,—133 to 14.

Parnell was "named" for persisting, in spite of the Speaker's ruling, in raising the question of Irish political prisoners, and declaring the authority of the Commons was always on the side of power.

Parnell, in leaving, said: "I call the public to witness that you, Mr. Speaker, have refused us freedom of discussion."

Mr. Gladstone said he had never before heard such words used in the House.

THE CAUSE.

It is stated that Parnell's action was due to strong expressions of dissatisfaction from John Dillon and others, who consider that efforts should have been made to secure their release when the Land bill left the House of Commons.

THE HOME-RULERS, IN A MEETING,

decided to ask the Government for a right to debate the subject of Irish arrests, and, in the event of being refused, to bring it forward on going into Committee of Supply or on the Appropriation bill.

NOT A MATTER OF INDIFFERENCE.

On a motion for going into Committee of Supply, Ellis Ashmead argued that the Russian annexation of Akhal Turcomania, in violation of her promises to England, had been encouraged by the evacuation of Candahar, and was a menace to the security of British India.

The Marquis of Hartington said: "The operations which resulted in the annexation of Akhal Turcomania were in full progress before and during our occupation of Candahar, and the concluding act took place while we were still there. Ayoob Khan's success has always been recognized by the Government as perfectly possible, and he had distinctly stated that the Ameer's supremacy could only be decided after there had been a trial of strength." Lord Hartington said he had not the smallest hesitation in saying he did not consider the annexation of Akhal Turcomania was a matter of indifference to her Majesty's Government, and he was ready to admit that the near approach of Russia towards the borders of Afghanistan was not a matter of indifference to England. The independence and integrity of Afghanistan were of vital importance, and the Government had no intention of permitting any interference by any foreign Power with the internal or external affairs of Afghanistan.

EGYPT.

The Under Foreign Secretary, replying to Earl Beetive (Conservative), said England had received no communication from the Khedive of Egypt asking for armed protection because he feared a military revolt, and the Government was not aware that France had received such a request. This refers to published statements that England has been asked and declined to protect the Khedive.

AN IRISH MEETING.

At a meeting of the Darlington, Durham County, Branch of the Land League, a letter from Parnell was read, calling attention to the danger in which the Land League is placed by the ferocious state of feeling in England toward Ireland, by the large powers in the hands of the Executive, and the complete immunity from legal check or punishment enjoyed by the agents of the Government when they choose to break the law.

THE "MARK LANE EXPRESS,"

in its review of the grain trade of the past week, says: "The temperature of the past week has been on an average 30 degrees lower than during the late spell of heat. There have been general rains and local thunder storms, but the wheat is not thick enough to take serious damage. The nights have been cold in England, and the severe night frosts in Scotland will retard the harvest there. Mildew is reported in wheat in various parts of England. The decline in temperature will not be of advantage to wheats except in the North of England. The barley crop will be very good in some localities, but in the remainder it is of very irregular growth, and has ripened prematurely. Oats are good in Ireland and parts of Scotland, but variable and generally indifferent in England. The grain trade is unchanged, except that sales were made with greater difficulty than last week, but where they were made prices were maintained. Although on spot prices for foreign were nominally unchanged, it was difficult to make sales Friday without some concessions. Business was very restricted, but the supply was not excessive, and a growing belief that the European harvest will not equal the estimates makes holders disinclined to force sales. The forward trade was completely suspended, owing to the different ideas of buyers and sellers. The off-coast market is fairly supplied, but only about a dozen out of twenty-five cargoes were sold during the week. Buyers have done nothing since Wednesday. The quantity of wheat and flour in passage to the United Kingdom shows a reduction of 36,500 quarters from that of the previous week. The sales of English wheat during the week were 13,827 quarters at 47 shillings 1 pence per quarter, against 13,752 quarters at 44 shillings 2 pence per quarter for the corresponding week of last year.

THE LORD MAYOR

to-day received the delegates to the Ninth Triennial Conference of the Young Men's Christian Associations at the Mansion House. The Earl of Shaftesbury was present.

STRIKE.

CORK, Aug. 1.—A strike of laborers in Cork County is extending to the city, where 400 laborers struck to-day, owing to the persuasions of country laborers.

GLADSTONE'S VICTORY—CLOSING SCENES—LORD ELCHO'S MISTAKE.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The third reading of the Irish Land bill produced unusual enthusiasm among Liberal members and a general feeling of relief among all parties. It was the intention of the Conservative leaders not to take a division against the third reading, but to allow the measure to go to the Lords weakened by the divisions taken by Mr. Heneage and Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, in which the Whigs coalesced with the Tories, reducing the Government majority to forty and under. This politic intention was, however defeated by the obstinacy of Lord Elcho, who insisted on carrying the resistance to extremities by taking a final division. The result of this spit in the Conservative camp was that Lord Richo found himself supported by only fourteen companions, while the Government mustered 220 supporters. In view of this renewed expression of opinion by the Commons, which is practically a vote of confidence in the Government, the Lords will find it dangerous work to mutilate the bill. Lord Elcho, in his blind opposition, has greatly strengthened the hands of the Government and improved the chances of the bill becoming a law in an effective shape. Mr. Parnell, with seven members of the extreme Irish party, abstained from voting because they claimed to be uncertain as to the working of the measure, and were unwilling to accept the responsibility of approving a bill which depends for its success on the action of the Land Commission. As no resolution to abstain from voting had been adopted by the Irish party, each member acted as seemed best to him.

FINAL THROES.

The last hours of the bill in the House were stormy. Mr. Healy, the irrepressible, declared that the Irish people had no cause to be grateful to Mr. Gladstone, for they owed the bill to the Land League organization. This produced considerable confusion and disorder. Mr. Joseph Cowen also declared that the credit of passing the bill belonged to the land agitation, pointing out that agrarian legislation had no place in the Ministerial program until the land agitation compelled the Ministers to deal with land reform. During his speech it was almost impossible to hear him, owing to the howling from the Liberal benches. The angry spirit was increased by a charge made by Mr. Richard Power, member for Waterford, that Mr. Gladstone had caused the expulsion of the Parnellite members from a deputation to urge the views of the Irish people in reference to land reform early in the session. Mr. Gladstone denied emphatically that there was any foundation for the statement. This tended to calm the excitement, and soon afterward a division was allowed to be taken. On entering the House from the division lobby Mr. Gladstone received an enthusiastic ovation from the Liberals and from a portion of the Irish members. For several minutes after he had resumed his seat the House rang with cheers, repeated again and again. When the result of the division was announced the House again broke into loud cheers, many members in their excitement standing up and waving their hats while giving vent to their feeling of satisfaction. A moment later there was a general rush of members from the House, and, as they departed, cheering, the House presented the appearance of a school breaking up for the holidays. The Lords, who were waiting, immediately read the bill for the first time.

PROSPECTS.

The *Standard*, discussing the prospects of the Land bill in the House of Lords, says: "The less numerous and more original the amendments introduced by the Lords are the better. The substance of the amendments of Mr. Heneage and Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice in the House of Commons must form the subject of some new proposition. Mr. Gladstone's new clause giving the Land Court power to quash existing leases is an excrescence on the bill as originally introduced and a concession to the more advanced section of Irish members. The machinery of the law in the Land Court must also receive most virilant scrutiny." Messrs. Parnell, Biggar, Healy, Redmond, Arthur O'Connor, Leamy, and T. P. O'Connor, Home-Rule members, quitted the House of Commons before the division was taken on the third reading of the Land bill last night, amid derisive cheering.

FRANCE.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR ALGERIA.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Three battalions of foot, one battalion of rifles, and two batteries of artillery left Toulon for Algeria.

PRINCE NAPOLEON,

in a letter to the Bonapartist Electoral Committee, advocates the revision of the Constitution so as to permit the Chief of the State to be elected by the direct vote of the nation.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

A Committee has been formed under the direction of Gambetta for the purpose of furthering the Republican cause during the general elections.

TEN PERSONS KILLED.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—In a terrible explosion in a mine at Lourches, Department of the Nord, ten persons were killed and twenty grievously injured.

GAMBETTA PREPARING FOR HIS ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN IN THE PROVINCES.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—M. Gambetta will make a political speech at Tours on the 4th of August. His principal effort, however, will be at Belleville, where a temporary structure capable of containing 12,000 electors is being erected. M. Gambetta will make one or two journeys into the provinces, and, after the elections, will speak at Neubourg and Honfleur. M. Spuller (Republican), on the closing of the Chamber of Deputies, said: "The Republican can only be consolidated by giving it, as a basis, the broadest, freest, and most enlightened democracy. The country yearns for radical reform. The Chamber of 1881 will be instructed to give the Government all the strength necessary to accomplish the reforms which the country demands." Paris newspapers complain that the hastening of the elections will compel constituencies to reelect sitting members. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: "It may be confidently predicted that scarcely fifty seats will be changed in the new Chamber of Deputies. President Grévy will go to the Jura on the 10th of August, where he will spend a month. The electoral campaign has commenced with great activity throughout France.

AFGHANISTAN.

DANGERS AHEAD.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says: "It is certain that such of the Ameer's troops as have not joined Ayoob Khan are dispersed and that the Ameer's cause is lost in Southern Afghanistan. The chances are that this week will witness Ayoob Khan in full march on Cabul. It is not unlikely that the Ameer may succeed in holding his own in Afghan-Turkestan, and that the end of the civil war may see Afghanistan split into two Kingdoms, Ayoob Khan being the master of Cabul, Candahar, and Herat, and Abdurrahman Khan reigning in Balkh and Badakshan. Should this forecast be fulfilled, the British Government will have to face a serious problem. Abdurrahman, separated from us by his victorious rival, can hardly fail to sink to the same position as the Khans of Bokhara and Khiva, and become feudatory of Russia, which will thus probably advance the Russian frontier to Hindukusch, while the remainder of Afghanistan will belong to our avowed enemy. That England cannot afford to allow events to arrange themselves in this manner is, I believe, the unanimous opinion of the people of this country. And it is a matter of general remark that the folly of our withdrawal from Candahar, and the hastily patched-up settlement at Cabul last year, has already become manifest."

PREPARATIONS.

LAHORE, Aug. 1.—The Government is prepared for the instant dispatch of a brigade of troops beyond Quettah, in the event of complications in Khojak and the Pishin Passes, though admitting these are extremely improbable. It is thought, meanwhile, that to strengthen these outposts by two regiments outside the usual strength would suffice.

THE EAST.

PREPARING A NOTE.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The *Morning Post* says: "We learn from Constantinople that in a conversation between the Grand Vizier and one of the Ambassadors, the former stated that the Porte was preparing a note on affairs in which would be to a certain extent an answer to the dispatch of Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary, to Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador to Turkey, which instructed the latter to advise the Porte to exercise great prudence in not giving causes of plausible complaint to France. The note will point to the danger to which the Turkish Provinces are exposed, and to the necessity of taking immediate steps for guaranteeing order. The Porte, while declaring that it will not shrink from fulfilling its duty, protests beforehand against any wrong interpretation which France may give to measures which may be deemed necessary."

ANOTHER FINANCIAL WRIGGLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 1.—An irade is promulgated appointing a commission to regulate the finances, and to come to an understanding with the Turkish bondholders.

TALK.

The French Charge d'Affaires has had an audience with the Sultan, and reassuring declarations in regard to Tripoli were exchanged.

SOUTH AMERICA.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.

PANAMA, July 23.—From the *Star and Herald:* "Advices from Lima state that some Chilians recently fell as prisoners in the hands of Montomeros, somewhere on the Oroya Railroad, or beyond the Cordilleras. In retaliation, we suppose, for the shooting of some scoundrels in the Canete Valley, who were known principally as robbers and murderers of their own countrymen and women, and of defenseless Chinamen, these Chilenos were horribly outraged. Their ears were cut off, and they suffered other and more fiendish mutilations, to which death is nothing in comparison.

RUSSIA.

ANOTHER PLOT.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 1.—It is announced that a plot for the assasination of the Czar has been discovered and frustrated by the police. A lady of high family was chosen as the assasin. Her accomplices have been arrested, but she herself escaped. The Czar and family left Moscow secretly Sunday for Nijni Novgorod.

THE NIHILISTIC LAWS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 1.—It is reported that the Commission for revising the extraordinary measures against the Nihilists introduced since 1878 has finished its labors and recommends a rescission of the measures.

ITALY.

COMMERCE WITH FRANCE.

ROME, Aug. 1.—A first sitting of the Italian and French Commissioners for negotiating a treaty of commerce between the countries was had to-day.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs said it was the earnest wish of Italy to arrive at a reasonable arrangement with the nation to whom she is attached by sincere friendship. The French Ambassador replied that France desired to conclude a treaty which would be advantageous to the mutual interests of both countries.

ORDERS TO A PRIEST.

ROME, Aug. 1.—The Papal Nuncio at Paris is ordered not to actively participate in the forthcoming French election.

TUNIS.

QUIET RESTORED.

TUNIS, Aug. 1.—All is now quiet here. The Bey has thus far collected 400 irregular troops, boy they show the greatest unwillingness to obey orders.

BOU AMENA'S POSITION

is critical, and the part he has played in Algeria may be regarded as finished unless he can gain the cooperation of two other powerful chiefs.

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BERLIN, Aug. 1.—The authorities are trying to find the author of the threatening letter addressed to Bismarck.

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Alpena	71	69	S.E.	0	Clear.
Buffalo	76	69	W.	0	Clear.
Cairo	92	82	N.	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	72	65	S.	0	Fair.
Chicago	83	70	S.	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	88	81	S.	0	Clear.
Cleveland	74	66	S.E.	0	Clear.
Davenport	84	76	S.	0	Clear.
Denver	90	74	S.W.	0	Fair.
Des Moines	92	77	S.	0	Clear.
Detroit	82	74	S.	0	Fair.
Dodge City	97	73	S.E.	0	Clear.
Dubuque	87	73	S.	0	Clear.
Duluth	80	60	S.W.	0	Clear.
Erie	74	67	S.E.	0	Clear.
Keokuk	89	78	S.	0	Clear.
Fort Gibson	93	73	Calm.	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	77	67	S.	0	Clear.
Indianapolis	89	78	S.	0	Clear.
Keokuk	92	78	S.	0	Clear.
La Crosse	87	75	S.E.	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	91	79	S.E.	0	Clear.
Louisville	91	81	S.	0	Clear.
Marquette	77	70	S.W.	0	Haze.
Memphis	94	82	Calm.	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	81	72	S.	0	Haze.
Nashville	92	80	S.E.	0	Haze.
North Platte	89	70	S.	0	Fair.
Omaha	90	78	S.	0	Clear.
Oswego	71	71	W.	.01	Clear.
Pittsburg	84	69	Calm.	0	Clear.
Port Huron	80	69	S.	0	Clear.
Rochester	74	67	W.	.08	Fair.
Sandusky	77	73	S.E.	0	Clear.
Shreveport	96	76	S.E.	0	Clear.
Springfield	89	70	N.E.	0	Clear.
St. Louis	93	83	N.E.	0	Clear.
St. Paul	86	70	S.	0	Clear.
Toledo	80	74	S.	.04	Clear.
Vicksburg	94	84	N.E.	0	Clear.
Yankton	94	75	S.	0	Clear.
Bismarck	..	69	Calm.	0	Clear.
Deadwood	..	58	N.W.	0	Clear.
Dunbon	..	68	S.W.	.01	Clear.
Ft. Assiniboine	..	69	S.W.	0	Clear.
Ft. Buford	..	69	W.	0	Clear.
Ft. Custer	..	69	S.	0	Clear.
Galveston	86	83	S.E.	0	Clear.
Moorhead	..	69	N.W.	0	Clear.
Port Eads	81	81	S.	..	Fair.
San Antonio	..	78	S.E.	..	Fair.
Huron, Dak	85	73	N.	0	Threatening.

*Too small to measure.

NEW YORK CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Temperature at 3:30 p. m., 83 degrees; 6 p. m., 76; 9 p. m., 72; 12 m., 70; average temperature, 73½; average temperature for corresponding date last year, 76½.

EMANCIPATION.

HAMILTON, ONT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HAMILTON, Ont., Aug. 1.—A grand celebration of Emancipation-Day was held here by the colored people. Dundurn Park had been engaged for the occasion, and there was a good program of sports, speeches, music, etc. Delegations arrived from Amherstberg, Windsor, Guelph, Buffalo, Brantford, and other cities, and by 2 o'clock there was a large crowd on the ground. A procession was formed and marched through the streets despite the appearance of rain. The crowd enjoyed themselves. During the afternoon the weather cleared and became very fine, so that the games proceeded without interruption. During the afternoon dancing was indulged in, and in the evening an ice-cream festival and ball was held at Germania Hall.

WELLAND, ONT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WELLAND, Ont., Aug. 1.—The anniversary of emancipation was celebrated here to-day by the colored people. Owing to the rain this morning very few were on the ground until afternoon, when a large number gathered. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Green, of Drummondville, and the Rev. Mr. Wilson. The afternoon passed off pleasantly until about 4 o'clock, when the gathering was broken up by a very heavy rain. There were probably 1,000 persons present at that time, mostly white people, a large portion of whom were ladies. The cane walk and dance this evening were well attended, and passed off pleasantly.

TOPEKA, KAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kas., Aug. 1.—The Greenbackers of this vicinity held an enthusiastic meeting here to-day in connection with the colored people who met to celebrate the anniversary of the freedom of their race in the West Indies. The principal address was made by Gen. J. B. Weaver, of Iowa, and was mainly devoted to the labor question and the Greenback issue. He made a strong appeal to the voters to unite with the young Greenback party, which would guarantee them every protection.

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THE RAILROADS.

The Trunk Lines Evince No Disposition to End the War.

Freight Rates Being Cut as Ruthlessly as Those for Passengers.

Probability of the Grand Trunk Taking a Hand in the Fight.

The Englewooders and the Wabash Commutation Tickets.

An Important Acquisition by the Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis.

Villard's Hand Visible in a Pacific Coast Transaction—Matters in Nevada.

THE WAR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The New York Central & Hudson River, the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore & Ohio, and the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroads were to-day selling first-class passenger tickets at the rates of Saturday,—$7 to Chicago, $7 to Cincinnati, and $12.75 to St. Louis. At the offices of the Erie and Pennsylvania Roads the business was even greater than on Saturday, the impression seeming to prevail among the traveling public that the low rates cannot be obtained after this week. Mr. James P. Buckley, of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad, at No. 401 Broadway, said that they found difficulty in accommodating all who wanted to travel over their road. He laughingly added that they were carrying the gold men of the country, and were perfectly happy. Mr. J. W. Reynolds, of the Canada Southern Railway, said that the road which he represents was doing a large business in consequence of the war. Mr. C. K. Lord, General Passenger Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Mr. James R. Wood, of the Pennsylvania Company, and Mr. John N. Abbott, of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad, have had several conferences recently, but as yet no conclusion has been arrived at. While there are rumors that the war is near its end the passenger-agents declare they know of no facts upon which such rumors can be based. There can be no end to the war until the Presidents of the trunk lines meet and come to some agreement. Among the brokers the rush of business seemed to be on the increase. They were asking $7 to Chicago and $7 to Cincinnati. A railroad official said that he saw several gentlemen who told him that they had purchased tickets to-day from brokers for Chicago at $5.50. What the brokers actually received for tickets was a mystery known only to themselves and the purchasers. The railroad officials throughout the city were enjoying a great laugh over the novel plan adopted yesterday by Mr. G. G. Lansing, at No. 397 Broadway. He had displayed a large sign in front of his building, offering a chromo and a lunch with each ticket purchased. To each of his customers he gave in mock seriousness a printed order, that was actually honored in a restaurant near by, for a sandwich, and an order on the train people for ice-water. With these orders were pretty little chromos. Mr. Lansing, as he handed these orders and chromos to the ticket-buyers, said that there was nothing like making life pleasant on the cars. He expected to furnish hats as soon as the new styles were out. He said that Saturday he thought would be marked on his books as the greatest day, but the business of to-day eclipsed that of Saturday. He was yet selling the tickets to St. Louis for $11.

Freight-rate cutting has been carried on to a lively extent, and at the close of business on Saturday it was thought it will be-felt at the great ance that is to take place next Saturday at Normal Park, as these roads pass right through the property.

LOUISVILLE GOSSIP.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 1.—St. John Boyle, Vice-President of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Road, returned to-day from Boston. For some time negotiations have been pending for the purchase of the Evansville, Rockport & Eastern Railway by the Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis Air-Line. Last week the purchase was consummated, and to-day Mr. Boyle was made President of the Evansville, Rockport & Eastern. This road is seventy-two and one-half miles long, running from Evansville to Jasper, Ind., with a branch to Rockport, on the Ohio River. This purchase gives the Air-Line the only direct line from Louisville to Evansville, 117 miles long, and it also forms, by way of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington, the shortest line between Cincinnati and Evansville. Rockport is only eight miles from Owensboro, and the road will be at once extended to that point if proper local aid is given. This acquisition is of immense benefit to the Air-Line, and adds greatly to its influence in railroad circles. The terms of sale have not been made public, but they are said to be extremely favorable to the Air-Line Company. The road will be at once pushed with the utmost vigor. The road passes through a wild country, which has no rail facilities, and opposition to negro workmen is manifested in certain quarters, but is causing no delay. The prospects of the Company are extremely flattering.

AN IMPORTANT APPOINTMENT.

Mr. E. Ryder, Superintendent of the Peoria Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, has resigned, to accept the position of General Superintendent of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad.

Mr. Crocker, who has held the position of General Superintendent of the Minneapolis & St. Louis up to the present, has been appointed Superintendent of Construction of that road, a position considerable less important, as the company having now in the course of construction 150 miles of new road. One of the new extensions is to run from Fort Dodge southwest to a connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee & Northwestern.

The managers of the Burlington have not yet decided whom to appoint in Mr. Ryder's place as Superintendent of the Peoria Division.

PACIFIC COAST MATTERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—J. D. Walker, representing foreign capitalists, has made an examination of the North Pacific Coast Railroad, with a view of purchasing the property, and preliminary steps to complete the purchase have been taken. The estimated value of the property is $2,500,000. The road runs from Sanceleto, along the northern coast, a distance of some ninety miles, with a franchise for several hundred miles yet of way additional. It is said the purchaser is really Villard, of the Northern Pacific Railroad syndicate. This road would give the Northern Pacific system a comparatively short and easy entry to San Francisco.

EUREKA & COLORADO RIVER.

EUREKA, Nev., Aug. 1.—Grading has been commenced on the Eureka & Colorado River Railroad. To-day two gangs of men were set to work. It is said that the force will be increased from day to day. The Superintendent asserts that he will have thirty miles in operation by Christmas. The Company was originally organized by citizens of Eureka, who lately sold the franchise to the Denver & Rio Grande Company. The price paid to the local Company was $60,000. This Eureka branch is destined to connect with the Denver & Rio Grande at some point in Utah near Iron Mountain.

RESIGNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 1.—The announcement was made public to-day that Charles Paine has tendered his resignation as General Superintendent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, to take effect at the convenience of the Company. He has accepted the position of General Manager of the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Road. There is also a strong rumor afloat that General Manager Newell has resigned, but this is denied by railroad officials here.

THE IRON MOUNTAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 1.—A large gang of men at 7 o'clock this morning commenced the work at Gurden of laying the track on the Iron Mountain Branch to Camden. The work will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. The Iron Mountain Company has recently sent six of its locomotives from this city to the western terminus of the Texas & Pacific Road. Two new McQueen engines for the same road passed through this city yesterday.

LINCOLN & FREMONT.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 1.—The Hon. S. B. Galey, J. M. Raymond, and J. S. McNair, the latter Chief-Engineer, returned to-day from a trip over the proposed Lincoln & Fremont Railway. They report great enthusiasm among the people. The line runs through the garden of Nebraska, and will connect Lincoln with a network of roads at Fremont, and go thence to Sioux City. The full amount of stock is subscribed, and no aid will be asked except the right of way.

NOT SUBJECT TO LEVY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 1.—Chancellor John W. Menzies has granted a motion to quash a levy made by order of the Kenton (Ky.) Circuit Court upon the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, with an order for sale to satisfy judgment, holding that a railroad is not the subject of a levy and executive sale.

ITEMS.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company has just let the contract for new car-shops at Milwaukee, which will cost $250,000. Two thousand men will be employed in constructing these shops.

Mr. Charles V. McKinley has been appointed Division Freight Agent of the consolidated Chicago & Tama and Galena & Wisconsin Divisions of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, with headquarters at Galena.

Mr. George H. Daniels, Secretary of the Western Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents, announces that the next regular meeting of this Association will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, Aug. 1.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul has taken the preliminary step for constructing a new road sixty miles in length. This line is to run from Milwaukee to Fort Atkinson, and is to be completed during the present summer.

The Directors of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company will hold a meeting next Wednesday for the purpose, it is understood, of declaring a dividend. No other business is likely to be transacted, as President Blackstone is absent in Europe.

At the beginning of the present year the management of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway gave an order for fifty-five locomotives. Seventeen of these are now completed, and will commence running between Chicago and Toledo in a few days.

The Panhandle and Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad Companies have lately constructed a loop road between Lea Crossing and Valparaiso, thus connecting the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis and Pittsburg & Fort Wayne. Whether it is the intention of these Companies to shorten the time between Chicago and Indianapolis by the construction of this little road of thirteen miles or not cannot at present be definitly stated.

An interview in regard to the new Continental Railway scheme which an enterprising reporter claims to have had with Chief-Engineer Abbott of that line is now making the rounds of the Western press. As Mr. Abbott has been dead for some time the enterprising reporter must have gotten hold of Mr. Abbott's ghost and subjected it to an interview. It is not to be supposed that a reporter would manufacture an interview out of whole cloth.

The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad continue to show a large increase with each successive week. The earnings for the third week in July were as follows: Gross earnings for the third week in July, 1881, $350,000; gross earnings for the corresponding week last year, $231,000, showing an increase of $119,000. The earnings for the three weeks of July, 1881, amount to $1,075,000, while for the corresponding period last year the gross earnings were but $687,000, showing an increase of $390,000 for the three weeks of July, 1881. The passenger earnings show a large increase over those of the preceding week. The freight shipments to Eastern points are still quiet, although shipments Westward continue to increase largely.

Mr. James Smith, General Freight Agent of the Chicago & Alton, gives the following notice to agents and shippers: "It being found impracticable in some cases to load twenty-ton cars to their minimum capacity with dry lumber, the minimum to be charged for on such freight when loaded in cars of 40,000 pounds capacity will hereafter be 28,000 pounds instead of 34,000 pounds, as required by the rules of Circular 65, dated July 17, 1881. The minimum to be charged for on lumber loaded in other cars will remain unchanged."

General-Manager John C. Gault, of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific has just issued the following circular:

In order to more nearly equalize the three general divisions of this Company's lines, it has been decided to attach the Chicago Division to the "Peoria & Iowa Division," which change will take effect Aug. 1.

From and after that date the "Peoria & Iowa Division" will be called the "Chicago & Iowa Division," and the office of W. F. Morrill, General Superintendent, will be moved to Chicago.

The Detroit & Butler Railway will be open for business from and after Aug. 1, and will be operated as a part of the Eastern Division, Robert Andrews, General Superintendent, Toledo.

General-Superintendent Merrill moved his headquarters to this city yesterday. His office is on the second floor of No. 85 Clark street.

OBITUARY.

JOSEPH H. MOORE.

Mr. Joseph H. Moore died at Odell, Livingston County, Ill., yesterday, of an affection of the heart. Mr. Moore was well and widely known from his long and prominent connection with several of the leading railroads of the country. He was born in Sudbury, Mass., and made his start in life when about 18 as the first express messenger who ever went out over the Boston & Worcester Railroad. His special qualifications for railroad business soon became manifest, and he was appointed Superintendent of the Old Colony Road, which extends from Boston down the strong right arm of the Commonwealth. In 1859 Mr. Moore came West to take a similar position on the Michigan Southern, with headquarters in Toledo. Later he was Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne, living at Crestline, O. In 1868 he came to Chicago to fill the position of commercial agent of the same line. Subsequently he served for two years as Superintendent of the Southwestern Road of Iowa, a place which he gave up on account of failing health. Mr. Moore was one of the organizers of Unity Church. In 1870 he retired to his farm in Odell, where he since lived, dying at the age of 68. He leaves a married daughter residing in this city, and a brother and sister in Massachusetts. Mr. Moore was known as a generous, modest, strictly upright man, and his many friends and former associates in business will be deeply grieved to learn of his death.

The funeral will be held at the residence of the deceased's son-in-law, Mr. D. F. Baxter, No. 947 Ohio street.

JAMES A. LOCKE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JERSEYVILLE, Ill., Aug. 1.—James A. Locke, President of the St. Louis, Jerseyville & Springfield Railroad, died at his home in this city this morning, after a brief illness, of congestive fever. The deceased was born at Carrolton, Ill., June 26, 1838, lived at Lexington, Mo., from 1840 to 1861, was in the Confederate States service, one of the Directors of the Lexington, Mo., *Expositor* for twenty-three years, correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, and also editor of the *Reece River Reveille*, at Austin, Nev., in 1863-'64. He was 5 ft. 11 in. high. There he issued without the States with his celebrated sanitary sack of flour from Austin, Nev. His funeral will be from the M. E. Church in this city Wednesday next at 2 p. m., and under the auspices of Jerseyville Lodge, No. 304, F. and A. M., and Hugh Depayne Commandery No. 29, Knights Templar, of Carrolton.

THE REV. D. C. TOMLINSON.

The funeral services of the late Rev. De Witt Clinton Tomlinson, Missionary Secretary of Illinois, were held at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the lecture-room of the Pearl Universalist Church. Among the floral tributes was a cross from Mr. and Mrs. Edson Keith and a pillow from St. Paul's Church. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. J. W. Hanson, who gave a biographical sketch of the deceased and an account of his death. Remarks were also made by the Rev. Dr. E. L. Rexford, of Detroit; the Rev. Mr. Merrifield, of Sheridan; and the Rev. Walter S. Crow, of the Church of the Redeemer, Chicago. The remains were conveyed to Hudson, Mich., on the evening train.

EX-GOV. GROVE SAULSBURY.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 1.—The Hon. Grove Saulsbury died at his residence in Dover yesterday afternoon, after a brief illness. He was formerly Governor of the State, and was a prominent candidate for the United States Senate when his father, Eli, was elected. He was also, delegate to the last two Democratic Conventions. He was Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Wilmington Conference and delegate to the Ecumenical Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church in London, and was to have sailed shortly for England.

MISS MAY BURCHARD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FREEPORT, Ill., Aug. 1.—Miss May Burchard, aged 10 years, died from diphtheria, and was buried this afternoon. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Burchard and niece of the Hon. H. C. Burchard, Director of the United States Mint.

FRED R. BISSELL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 1.—Fred R. Bissell, of Bissell & Bates, insurance agents, died this morning of cholera morbus, after a week's illness. He was a well-known and highly esteemed citizen, and has resided here since 1855.

SUICIDE.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 1.—Charles Schliefer, 25 years old, son of Catherine Schliefer, who runs a soda-water factory at No. 925 North Eighth street, blew his brains out about 7:30 this morning. He had been drinking hard for several days, and while nearly crazy this morning attempted to shoot his mother, and made a murderous assault with a hatchet upon Louis Graif, who interposed in the factory, but did not succeed in hurting him. He then went into an adjoining saloon, took two or three more drinks, drew a revolver, placed it against his right eye, and sent a ball through his brain.

NEAR WAUPACA, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 1.—Jacob Extell, of Beaver Dam, disappeared a day or two ago, and early this morning the body of an unknown man was found in the woods near Waupaca answering to the description of Extell. The front portion of the face and a part of the head was blown off, and a gun by his side indicated that the man had committed suicide.

OMAHA, NEB.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 1.—To-day a floater was discovered in the river at the foot of Farnam street. It proved to be the body of Mike Cantwell, who mysteriously disappeared last Wednesday. It is thought he committed suicide, as he was in poor health and some domestic troubles were preying on his mind, he having separated from his family in St. Louis about two years ago.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 1.—Joseph Adams, who has been in jail for three months for brutal treatment of his wife, cut his throat this morning, and died almost instantly.

DODGE.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Investigation of the San Francisco Mint.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—At the Mint investigation to-day, Thomas McAuley, assistant melter and refiner, was put on the stand by the complainants to prove that Mr. Dodge, Superintendent, knew that bullion unfit for coinage was sent to the coiner, and witness testified such to be the fact, as he said the melter and refiner had often complained of the fact, but the testimony was not allowed, as it was not shown that complaints were made to Dodge. Witness stated that the oftener bullion was remitted the more loss the Government sustained from wastage.

F. R. Scott, until lately Coiner of the Mint, testified that in some cases bullion sent to his department for coinage was exceptionally bad, and the metal had to be rehandled, entailing additional expense. He called Dodge's attention to the badness of the metal, and accompanied him to the coiner's room and showed him the evils of using bad metal, but there was no remedy applied to do away with the evil. On account of the inferior bullion the extra work will average one month in a year, and the expense amounts to over $12,000 per annum. Witness considered Superintendent Dodge either willfully negligent or ignorant.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT HOT SPRINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Aug. 1.—The following are the arrivals to-day: J. B. Murray, Chicago; J. M. Burgess and T. C. Hoffman, New York; T. Evans, Brooklyn. N. Y.; John B. Brathus, St. Louis; M. E. G. Jay, Memphis; C. W. Horn and J. M. Elliston, Nashville, Tenn., G. D. Moffat, New Orleans; M. F. Harris, Atlanta, Ga.; C. W. Ward, Carlo, Ill., D. P. Davis, Manchester, England; the Hon. Reuben Davis, Aberdeen, Miss.; W. H. Marshall, Trenton, N. J.

FIRE-BUGS.

Insidious Public Enemies, Who Rear Pine Shanties Inside the Fire Limits.

How Sheds, Which Are Allowable, Are Gradually Converted into Dwellings.

The Building Department Probably Means Well Enough, but It Hasn't Enough "Spotters."

In Addition to That, It Is Continually Hounded by Fire-Bug Aldermen.

A Long List of Fines, Which Don't Appear to Have Been Collected.

The City of Chicago is supposed to have an ordinance compelling the erection of brick dwellings and other buildings within the fire-limits. This law has, in some regards, during the past two years been literally a dead letter, so far as certain districts of the city are concerned. The open violation of the law was inaugurated last spring, and by a class of people who came here to rid themselves of oppression in the Old World, but who refuse to comply with the laws in the new. In the Fifth, Sixth, Fourteenth, and a part of the Fifteenth Wards, the violations have been many, and glaringly flagrant. To some extent—yes, to a large extent—the Building Department has been to blame. The Inspector, however, in justice to Mr. Kirkland it should be said, has had a decidedly hard row to hoe. On the one side, he has been besieged by a horde of Aldermen,—men whose only duty it seems to be to act as demagogs and fire-bugs,—and, on the other side, by a lot of poor people, who, in many cases, were the victims of real-estate sharks and unprincipled builders. The Aldermen generally have fumed, fretted, and bulldosed, until now the reward is being reaped, and a determined war is being waged upon the fire-limits ordinance.

It was stated to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday that in one section of the Fourteenth Ward, in the northwestern part,

OVER 200 FRAME SHANTIES

sprang up in fourteen days. When Chief-Inspector Kirkland's attention was called to it at the time, he said, "What can we do? The buildings are up now, and I suppose we shall have to let them stand. These people are all poor." The reporter learned further that Mr. Kirkland inaugurated, or attempted to inaugurate, a raid on these shanties soon afterwards, but that certain Aldermen halted him, and he found himself comparatively powerless. To add to it all, he was compelled to issue permits for sheds, 16x16 and 12 feet high. These he issued without any to be put on the rear of lots. The Inspector would see that the law was complied with, and pretty soon the inside would be finished and made ready for occupancy. The shed was then moved to the front lot, and another permit obtained for another shed, and the same process would go on, the two sheds being finally joined together. This was sometimes carried on from adjoining lots, and thus there would soon be two substantial frame dwellings, where before had been

NOTHING BUT SHEDS.

Then a permit would be asked to allow a cottage to be raised to gravel, or to put on an additional story, or a rear addition, or a basement under it, until the twelve-foot shed would assume a hight of from twenty-six to thirty, and often thirty-six feet. Such houses can be found in many parts of the Fourteenth and the Fifth and Sixth Wards.

One of the most flagrant violations of the law was committed by a man of property and means, who proposes to have a long name. His name is T. K. Holden, and he owns a foundry at No. 20 Clinton street. On the 20th of June last he obtained a permit from the Building Department to build a brick dwelling in the rear of his place. He apparently intended to violate the law, for he had his framework already built for an immense wooden structure, which he proceeded to build. The Building Department ordered him to desist, but he laughed the Inspectors to scorn, and claimed that he had ninety days in which to work with the law. One day two of his men were arrested by the police while at work on the structure. It was of no avail. The fire-trap was completed. Holden was hauled up before the police-court ten days and fined $200,—$100 for building a shed for business purposes, and $100 for building a shed in violation of the ordinance and without a permit. He did not pay the fine, for he has twenty days in which to appeal.

"Will that fine be collected?" asked a TRIBUNE reporter of Inspector Kirkland.

"I don't know. I suppose we can collect it."

"But if he appeals?"

"We can go on and have him rearrested."

"Can't you tear down the building?"

"We have no authority to do that, but we ought to have the law in force and violated. We can only go on and keep making complaints, and we can have him fined for every day that he continues to violate the ordinance, and, in that way, compel him to do away with the evil. On account of the inferior bullion the extra work will average one month in a year, and the expense amounts to over $12,000 per annum. Witness considered Superintendent Dodge either willfully negligent or ignorant.

"Are these fines ever collected?" asked the reporter of Mr. Kirkland.

"I don't know. We have no control over the collection. I understood that the fines which were collected for violations of the building ordinance were to go into the treasury of the Firemen's and Policemen's Benefit Fund."

"Has any ever gone there?"

"Not that I've ever heard of. I asked Fire-Marshal Swenie about it the other day, but he had not heard of any fines being paid over."

There certainly seems to be a reminiscence in the collection of these fines. The Justices do not seem to appreciate the importance of these cases, or of the strict enforcement of the building law. The fact is, too, that the Police Court Bailiffs are about as incompetent as men can be and yet fill such positions. They do not make an effort to collect the city's dues, where there is no profit for them. The only way to

BRING VIOLATORS TO TIME

is by enforcing the law, and it can only be done by collecting the fines imposed and continuing the prosecutions until the obnoxious structures are torn down. The law is alike for all, and no official has a right to favor one citizen more than another.

At a meeting of Communists and Socialists held Sunday evening, July 31, one of the rantors boasted that the Fourteenth Ward contained an association of 500 men who were banded together to violate the building ordinance by erecting pine shanties within the city limits. THE TRIBUNE will be obliged to property-owners and others, having at heart the interest of Chicago if they will report by postal-card such violations as come under their observation. The ordinance allows no frame buildings larger than sixteen feet square, and restricts their hight to twelve feet at the highest point. That these violations are numerous, especially in the Milwaukee avenue districts, is beyond question. But a thorough exposure is possible only through cooperation. THE TRIBUNE will hereafter, as it does now, call the attention of Mayor Harrison and the Building Department to these fire-bugs, and, if the latter are not punished and the buildings demolished, the public will know whom to thank when the inevitable conflagration comes. In reporting violations it is requested that informants will give street numbers, size and character of building, and, if possible, name of owner.

A "SPOTTED" GANG.

By way of starting the ball, THE TRIBUNE takes great pleasure in advertising the following-named violators of the ordinance, who were discovered and raised to the "bad eminence" they will attain by the experts of the fire-insurance companies, who have been engaged for some time past in "spotting" them:

P. Loftus, No. 57 Superior street: Frame addition to barn, 12x18 feet and 15 feet in hight.

J. B. Smalley, No. 52 East Chicago avenue: Frame addition to store and dwelling, 12x24 feet, and 30 feet in hight.

A. Winkieman, No. 315 Larrabee street: Frame building in rear of premises, 14x24 feet.

No. 45 Grove street: Frame addition to dwelling, 14x16 feet, and new shed in rear, 8x12 feet.

No. 21 Howe street: Small addition to dwelling.

Mr. Biedeman, No. 54 Langdon street: Shed accordion to ordinance, but built upon front line of lot.

No. 35 East Indiana street: Building 8x8 feet, used as office of foundry, and built on front line of lot.

Hersley Bros., No. 52 East Chicago avenue: Addition to barn, 16x24 feet, and 14 feet in hight.

No. 40 Chatham street: Enlarging shed and raising roof 3 feet in hight.

Fernaid Kruger, No. 124 Dayton street: Frame addition to dwelling, 14 by 14 feet, and two-stories in hight.

Mr. Schnell, No 11 Town court: Enlarging and raising roof of addition to two-story frame dwelling.

No. 210 Vine street: Enlarging and raising roof to two-story frame dwelling.

Mr. Fide, No. 255 Vine street: One-story frame addition to dwelling, 12 by 20 feet.

SPORTING.

BASE-BALL.

To-day occurs the first meeting of the season in this city of the Chicago and Buffalo Clubs, the first and second in the League championship race. The two teams contain the heaviest hitters in the League, and some big batting may be looked for.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 1.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Providence Base-Ball Association was held this afternoon. President Root stated that, after allowing for the possible receipts for the remaining games to be played, there would be a deficit at the end of the season of $1,500. This led to criticism of the management and to talk of disbandment. The latter was finally voted down, the question of management was taken up, and confidence expressed in all excepting Club-Manager Bullock, who, it was claimed, did not maintain proper discipline, allowing the men to drink, to field loosely, bat poorly, and run bases wretchedly, without imposing fines, as he has the right to do. The meeting grew very warm, and all the management resigned. Finally, a vote of confidence was passed, before the question as to how the salaries of to-day were to be paid was settled the stockholders began to drop out, and no quorum was found to be present. There was danger of disbandment because of breaking the contracts with the players, when Mr. Root volunteered to pay them, and to look to the receipts of the Troy games for reimbursement. The Providence yawns, their own willful baldheadedness and poor playing, have alone been the means of bringing about the present state of affairs.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Worcesters, 13; Metropolitans, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—Bostons, 10; Athletics, 5.

THE TRIGGER.

The tournament of the Illinois State Sportsmen's Association, which begins this morning at Kleinman's Park, Grand Crossing, promises to be a perfect success. Sportsmen have been looking forward to this interesting event for some time, and a very large number of entries have been made. The prizes are numerous and invaluable, those offered for the first day aggregating $1,347. The Illinois Central, Michigan Southern, and Fort Wayne Roads will sell tickets at reduced rates, and a large attendance is expected.

SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The first race, three-fourths of a mile, was won by Hiawassa; Turco second, and Bouncer third. Time, 1:16.

Second race, 800 yards, Valeria first, Cinderella second, Sir Walter third. Time, 2:12¼.

The third race, one mile, was won by Victim; Fellowplay second, and Churchill third. Time, 1:41¾.

SALE OF RACING STOCK.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 1.—At the Meadowbrook sale of racing stock to-day, twenty-six head brought $7,445. Dwyer Brothers bought from Bowen & Co. Runnimede and Blenheim; price $10,000.

THE OAR.

BARRIE, Ont., Aug. 1.—Gaudaur defeated Trickett in the three-mile single scull race with turn. Time, 19:30. In the lap-streak, three miles, with double turn, Gaudaur and Trickett won, Ellis and Wise second. Time, 21 minutes.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Exports and Imports of Merchandise and Specie,

For the Last Fiscal Year, and Each Year Since 1860.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF STATISTICS, July 23, 1881.—*The Hon. William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury*—SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the twelfth monthly statement, for the fiscal year just closed, of the imports and exports of the United States.

The excess of exports of merchandise was as follows:

Month ended June 30, 1881	$ 4,541,931
Month ended June 30, 1880	11,417,741
Twelve months ended June 30, 1881	258,736,254
Twelve months ended June 30, 1880	167,803,912

The excess of exports and of imports of gold and silver coin and bullion was as follows:

Month ended June 30, 1881 (excess of exports)	$ 1,022,152
Month ended June 30, 1880 (excess of imports)	177,950
Twelve months ended June 30, 1881 (excess of imports)	91,168,650
Twelve months ended June 30, 1880 (excess of imports)	73,601,321

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

The value of the imports of merchandise into the United States during the twelve months ended June 30, 1881, as compared with the values for the corresponding months of the preceding year, is shown as follows:

Month.	1879.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
July	$ 40,387,507	$ 47,304,962	$16,917,475	
August	43,062,709	56,265,063	13,182,354	
September	44,234,576	53,226,651	9,023,778	
October	47,760,147	54,023,588	6,264,541	
November	50,467,271	47,106,694		$ 3,360,577
December	50,402,561	47,375,685		12,237,376
	1880.	1881.		
January	$ 55,208,488	$ 45,264,856		$ 9,993,630
February	55,047,471	47,750,426		7,297,070
March	70,398,561	60,760,174		10,177,387
April	74,308,455	59,172,814		15,135,641
May	64,076,930	58,502,647		5,574,053
June	60,514,563	58,950,475		1,564,088
Total for 12 mos. ended June 30	$687,364,740	$642,593,211		$95,361,527

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

The value of the exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States during the twelve months ended June 30, 1881, as compared with the values for the corresponding months of the preceding year, is shown as follows:

Month.	1879.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
July	$ 50,931,856	$ 71,015,569	$20,083,713	
August	49,660,990	67,792,656	8,131,666	
September	65,444,055	71,225,997	5,781,942	
October	67,735,369	59,597,264		$ 8,088,105
November	59,080,035	53,174,254		5,905,781
December	59,980,035	68,860,214	18,013,211	
	1880.	1881.		
January	$ 67,177,173	$ 74,078,902	$ 7,051,729	
February	59,966,673	67,773,307	7,777,134	
March	77,777,354	85,493,786	7,716,432	
April	70,560,065	70,326,615	233,047	
May	65,626,[illegible]	64,140,179		$ 1,486,258
June	72,124,[illegible]	63,952,406		8,720,809
Total for 12 mos. ended June 30	$833,678,858	$992,329,473	$89,650,815	

As this monthly statement embraces data in regard to the imports and exports of the United States for the year ended June 30, 1881, I desire to invite your attention to the following table, indicating the magnitude of imports of merchandise into and of exports from the United States during each year from 1860 to 1881, inclusive, showing also the excess of exports over imports, or of imports over exports.

Value of merchandise imported into and exported from the United States from 1860 to 1881, inclusive; also annual excess of imports or of exports (specie values).

Year ended June 30—	Exports.	Imports.	Excess of exports over imports.	Excess of imports over exports.
1860	$333,576,057	$353,616,119		$ 20,040,062
1861	219,553,833	289,310,542		69,756,709
1862	180,687,644	282,875,877	$ 1,813,234	
1863	203,964,447	343,226,815		39,571,368
1864	158,837,998	318,447,268		157,609,270
1865	181,732,661	249,164,255		67,431,594
1866	348,850,522	434,812,095		85,962,544
1867	294,566,141	265,241,396		101,324,745
1868	282,835,105	318,548,103		35,712,541
1869	292,117,497	417,508,379		125,390,882
1870	393,171,768	435,958,626		42,786,858
1871	442,741,680	642,136,026		77,394,346
1872	444,177,988	626,493,077		182,317,091
1873	461,477,426	642,664,626		180,654,200
1874	586,763,947	567,406,342	$ 19,374,396	
1875	513,443,711	533,009,436		19,565,725
1876	540,384,271	460,741,698	79,642,481	
1877	602,475,220	451,323,396	151,152,024	
1878	694,865,761	437,051,426	257,814,334	
1879	727,566,328	445,777,775	281,788,553	
1880	835,639,454	667,954,746	167,684,708	
1881	902,319,473	642,593,211	259,726,264	

It appears from the foregoing statement that the excess of exports over imports during the last fiscal year was larger than during the preceding year, with the exception of the fiscal year 1879.

Since the year ended June 30, 1875, the total excess of the value of the imports of merchandise from the United States over that of the imports of merchandise into the United States has amounted to the sum of $1,780,881,641.

The value of the exports of merchandise during the fiscal year exceeded the value of such exports during the preceding fiscal year $66,680,815, an increase of 7.39 per cent.

The value of the imports of merchandise during the last fiscal year was $258,351,527 less than the value of such imports during the preceding fiscal year, a decrease of 3.85 per cent.

I would also invite your attention to the rapid increase in the value of the exports of merchandise from the United States in the last ten years—viz.: from $442,820,178 during the year 1871 to $902,319,473 during the year 1881.

The following table shows the imports and exports of specie from 1860 to 1881, inclusive:

Value of gold and silver coin and bullion imported into and exported from the United States from 1860 to 1881, inclusive; also annual excess of imports or of exports.

Year ended June 30—	Exports.	Imports.	Excess of exports over imports.	Excess of imports over exports.
1860	$ 66,548,259	$ 8,550,135	$57,998,104	
1861	29,791,180	46,336,611		$16,545,431
1862	36,897,642	16,415,052	20,472,588	
1863	34,156,611	19,584,105	14,572,506	
1864	105,336,541	13,115,612	92,220,929	
1865	67,643,229	11,810,134	55,833,154	
1866	36,044,071	10,760,062	75,343,979	
1867	60,988,272	22,070,475	38,797,797	
1868	43,280,485	17,494,089	25,786,396	
1869	57,126,320	10,807,576	37,330,504	
1870	58,155,906	20,429,179	37,726,727	
1871	64,641,393	23,770,094	40,871,299	
1872	79,877,534	13,743,654	66,133,880	
1873	94,936,574	21,480,937	63,127,637	
1874	59,931,629	28,454,305	31,477,324	
1875	92,152,147	20,900,717	71,251,430	
1876	106,506,076	15,760,681	90,745,395	
1877	86,162,237	40,774,616	45,387,621	
1878	33,740,120	29,821,334	3,918,811	
1879	43,397,441	39,296,691	4,700,441	
1880	17,142,919	93,034,315		75,891,391
1881	19,406,847	110,576,491		91,169,650

It appears from this table that the exports of specie exceeded the imports during each fiscal year from 1862 to 1879, but that during the last two fiscal years the imports of specie exceeded the exports thereof, such excess amounting during the year ended June 30, 1880, to $75,891,391, and during the year ended June 30, 1881, to $91,169,650.

JOSEPH NIMMO, JR., Chief of Bureau.

M. FREI.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 1.—A pleasant ripple of satisfaction has been created here by the recent announcement that the Swiss Government had appointed M. Frei as its minister to the United States. Frei has many friends and acquaintances here, he having spent a considerable time in Quincy in the early days of the late War.

M. Frei became deeply interested in the political disturbances of the country at that time, and when the War broke out he frequently urged the necessity for the Union forces getting Northern Missouri into their hands, preventing outlawry

WAY'S READY RELI
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of Body is Wealth of Mind.
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sale use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN
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rateful Recognition.
a CHRONIC or Long Standing Dis-
y a victory in the healing art; that
power that clearly disarms Defiance
ed fully manned for the service of his
Medicine. Although having an attractive fam-
le, he kept a separate establishment down-
here, and to this he installed a mistress. Be-
tween the two homes he appears to have
divided, but the preference was plainly not
for the wife of his bosom. The establishment
of the mistress was a pretty little box on
Thirtieth street, in the respectable portion
of the city. It was fitted up in every way
with comfortable luxuriousness.
"All went well until one day," as the song
says, and then the wife, whose suspicions
were aroused, traced him to his sweet little
nest-building, watched her opportunity
when both of the guilty ones were out, and
then pounced upon the nest. There was the
divorce for a season, and bureau
drawers and trunks were ransacked, dostly
dresses torn to shreds and trampled upon the
floor, fine pictures showing the guilty pair
in fields skillfully constructed by nature
and with the rest of the indig-
nities were heaped upon the guilty. They
did not return far in the night, when the
wife returned to her own domicile. This
was followed up by people of the immediate
neighborhood, but by some means was hushed
up for a week or two afterward, when the whole
affair became known.
The sequel to this story has just come to the
surface. This sequel is the story of the aban-
doned one. The story of a broken-hearted father and
mother, and my wife being one of
the former, but like many others was
deceived by making vows for another. Mr. and
Mrs. Burrill, as the parents of Nellie are
called, have but one child, and
that is their daughter Nellie up
to the time she left her father's home. They
were in very good circumstances, and gave
their daughter the best schools (for-
merly attended) and doing everything within
their power to enable her ever so high a position
in society. After her childhood
days her father left his post-
office, and went to find employment here
and there for his family, he decided to
go to Nebraska, where they went to Ne-
braska City, and finally settled in Omaha.
It was found that Nellie Burrill was living in
temporary gilty splendor with Capt. Howgate,
at Washington, as his mistress, and, notoriety
could more her. She had made her bed in sin,
and chose to lie in it. Her parents moved to
Florida, where they are now. The Boston rais-
ing paper has just appeal to Nellie by reminding
her that it is not too late yet by long
since we are told, and that Washington, which
had become her hell, would then be too warm
a place for her. This warning is now com-
ing true.
The letters which were written by Nellie
above, as well as some by the mother and a male
relative, the Uncle Cant. Blackford of the victims,
is a friend in this city.
Dear Sir: I did think it very strange not to
hear from you, but did not like to complain that,
of course, we are curious to hear what there is
with regard to it. I have waited so long to hear
and have asked you so many questions unac-
cepted how to resent. I have heard some few ru-
mors, and am waiting for the news from you.
You write me to "see for yourself," not Nellie's
story. By asking the thing public we might
get at the information we desire, but that
would not do. If we do not wish notoriety
by the affair. Of course you can sell N, that
I wish to you, and say just what you wish to
have it, but not written for a very long time,
as I am interested in home affairs. Her
mother has been very ill for the past few months,
and I could not possibly leave her. You can read
this if you like to her. You can read
it to her, and please do not delay an an-
swer, as I want to be settled about things and
have it over with.
Another letter, Dec. 23, 1879. The following
was written by Nellie:
Dear Uncle: By way of introduction or apol-
ogy for my silence, I must tell you that I am
still with my parents, Mr. and Mrs. Burrill, her
adopted mother and my wife being sisters.
Mother's father was for nine years the
editor of the Omaha Herald, but like many others was
removed by malice, envy and spite to make room for another. Mr. and
Mrs. Burrill have been very kind to Nellie up
to the time she left her father's home. They
have sent her to

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

D. W. SCOTT, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

T. B. COLE, of St. Louis, is at the Tremont.

D. M. KELLY, of Green Bay, Wis., is at the Palmer.

H. K. LAUGHLIN, of Fond du Lac, is at the Tremont.

A. C. REMY, of Indianapolis, is at the Sherman.

D. G. TUNNICLIFF, of Macomb, Ill., is at the Sherman.

H. G. FISHER, of Huntington, Pa., is at the Sherman.

W. F. CARLETON, of the Acme Opera Company, is at the Pacific.

A. WEAVER and party, of London, Eng., are at the Tremont.

TRUMAN HANDY and G. Waller, of Auburn, N. Y., are at the Pacific.

G. T. POTTER and wife, née Stewart, are at the Palmer House for a few days.

MR. AND MRS. E. G. FRANCES, R. Eyre, and H. Wild, of England, are at the Pacific.

R. J. LIGHTNER, J. F. Milligan, and J. E. Breen, of Pittsburg, are at the Windsor Hotel.

CHIEF JUSTICE T. LYLE DICKEY has returned to the city, and is stopping at the Tremont.

T. G. PLAYDELL, F. H. Tinger, and John C. Tinger, of England, are registered at the Palmer.

CINCINNATI is about to introduce the Chicago system of watch-boxes, signed up with telephones connecting with the police-stations.

MR. AND MRS. C. PATTERSON, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Gould, the Misses Gould, and Carl S. Gould, of Cincinnati, are at the Pacific en route to Duluth.

JUDGE J. W. JOHNSON, Houston, Tex.; George S. Connolly, Springfield; Dr. W. H. Fox, Oregon, Wis.; the Hon. P. J. O'Brien, Grand Rapids; the Hon. L. G. Mason, Muskegon; C. M. Howe and family, Cairo; Capt. W. W. Lawior, Custodian of the United States Surveys at Springfield, are at the Leland.

WILLIAM STACKPOLE, a teamster, was killed yesterday by a runaway team,—his own,—which he had to stay in their wild career. He was knocked down by the wagon-pole, and one of the horses kicked him in the head, smashing his skull. His remains were taken to his late residence, No. 280 Second Green street.

A SHORT time ago Mr. T. S. Wayne, of Savannah, Ga., a guest of the Grand Pacific Hotel, made some statements as to the terrapins in his section of the country. To prove his statements he yesterday forwarded to Messrs. Drummond and Haskins, of the pacific, twelve frisky terrapins which are more than a novelty in this city.

A MEETING of property-owners was held last evening at No. 134 West Harrison street to protest against the action of McBean, the paving contractor, in temporarily stopping the work of paving the street further east than Halsted st. A committee consisting of Messrs. Lussen, Mamer, Greenwood, Clifford, and Otto was appointed to wait on the Mayor and Commissioner Waller and to urge them to compel McBean to finish the job as soon as possible.

THE Board of Trade Committee who are making the arrangements for the new quarters for the Board do not anticipate any delay in their work on account of the injunction against the vacation of La Salle street which has been asked for by Mr. Hesing. The Committee expect to go right on with their plans, and hope to be ready soon for the organization of the Building Association. The deed covering the property to the Board has been made out and signed, and will be put on record, it is expected, in a day or two. The officers of the Board were summoned yesterday to appear before the Court and make answer to the charges made.

THE Illinois Humane Society has just issued a neat little eight-page circular giving in condensed form the organization of the Society, its objects, aims, and manner of work, a synopsis of the work performed in the past year, and the laws of the State and city in relation to cruelty to animals and children. This will be furnished free to any persons calling for it at the office of the Society, No. 129 Washington street, or it will be sent to any address on request by postal-card. Friends of the Society will find it convenient, as it will enable them to determine if any act coming under their notice is such a violation of the laws of the State or city against cruelty as requires that it should be reported to the Society for its action.

THE Sharpshooters departed last evening via the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, to participate in the grand Northwestern Schuetzenfest at St. Paul, occurring this week. The following represent the two Chicago clubs: W. Boehmer, R. Grimen, C. Schotte, J. B. Hefner, C. Mutschlechner, J. Langenohl, C. H. Wacker, H. Thorworth, Z. Pfeiffer, Dr. H. Merckel, A. Soeltzer, J. Hoff; from New York, W. M. Farrow, Maj. George Aery, C. G. Zettler, J. R. Brown, H. Holgate, J. Doner, W. Cortlandt, W. Hayes, H. Deichamty; from Joliet, Charles Wanner, A. Wagner, Joe Kelley, A. Schall, H. Peterbrink, L. Sehring, J. Tyler, Sr., J. Tyler, Jr., F. Bettenmuller, J. Stone, W. Davidson, M. Dr. Cassidy, J. Vogt, Jake Breidert, John Breidert, A. Dillman, F. Hookey, W. Peakey; from Peru, G. Gimelich, G. Neitzel, V. Link, H. Linning, O. Brennaman, C. Seeps, George Hoppler; from Princeton, John Wagner, William Keller, M. D., John Listner.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday at No. 317 Cornelia street, and found that George Loder, aged 78 years, came to his death July 30 by reason of inflammation of the brain, caused by a wound in the head made by a bullet fired with suicidal intent from a revolver in his own hand July 24; at No. 117 West Randolph street upon Christopher Roddin, who died July 30 at No. 49 Clinton street from slow asphyxia, caused by the unfavorable condition of the tissues of the neighborhood of the trachia and larynx; and at No. 194 West Taylor street upon John McMahon, a carpenter, 28 years old, the jury finding that he came to his death yesterday by reason of injuries received by being accidentally knocked off a scaffold by a crane used in hoisting joists to the fifth story of the building being erected on Wabash avenue, between Jackson and Adams streets.

THE CITY-HALL.

COMMISSIONER WALLER yesterday entertained himself a couple of hours by inspecting the sprinkling wagons in use in the North Division, to see that they came up to the requirements of the ordinance.

MAYOR HARRISON again urged some of the members of the Council yesterday to adjourn during August, so that the heads of the departments might take a period of rest, to say nothing of himself.

THE Health Department issued 288 scavenger permits last week, and removed 300 dead animals from the streets, of which 315 were dogs and 75 were horses. There were 5,050 pounds of bad meat condemned.

THE police and firemen will be paid to-day, commencing at 9 o'clock this morning. Heretofore the policemen have been somewhat slow in coming to time, and have thus retarded the work of the Controller's office.

ONE of the oldest city employés was buried Sunday from the North Side. It was John Kelly, a fireman at the North Water-Works, who had held that place for twenty-seven years. He was ill about two months. His life, in a domestic sense, had been a very sad one. His associates performed the last sad rites.

THE Fire Department sold one of its old engines yesterday to the Two Rivers Manufacturing Company, of Two Rivers, for $500. This engine is the second Amoskeag ever brought to Chicago, and came here in 1858, when it cost $4,500. It has stood seventeen years' good service, and was of no further use to the city.

THE following building-permits were issued yesterday: J. W. Woodard, two-story barn, 24x40 feet, No. 2321 Michigan avenue, to cost $1,200; J. P. Hoovey, two-story and basement dwelling, 22x37 feet, No. 289 Church street, $3,000; G. M. Richardson, two-story and cellar dwelling, 41x32 feet, No. 1238 West Washington street, $7,000; J. P. Gross, three-story dwelling, 24x60 feet, La Salle avenue, near Schiller street, $8,000; J. Beers, two-story barn, 30x46 feet, rear No. 3646 Wabash avenue, $1,000; C. M. Jordan, two-story store and dwelling, 26x20 feet, No. 107 West Lake street, $5,000.

NEARLY all the Aldermen went a-fishing Sunday, and some decidedly big fish stories were told around the City-Hall yesterday. Mrs. Hildreth was said to have caught a pickerel weighing nine and a half pounds at Green Lake Saturday. Ald. Smyth caught sixty-four pounds of black bass at Geneva Lake. Ald. Young caught a cold sleeping in a tent. Ald. Wetherell caught a 2-year-old muscalonge weighing nineteen pounds. Ald. Lawler caught a four-pound pike, and the only man who acknowledged that he didn't catch anything was Col. Baldwin. He hadn't time to go a-fishing. He was busy on last January's report, and trying to have it ready for the Controller by Christmas.

COUNCIL COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Markets met yesterday afternoon and considered the question of abolishing the Sebor street hay market, recommended by a former Committee to the Council. The lease expired July 1st last, and a man named J. H. Butler offered to take the market off the city's hands, buy the books from the Controller, and pay the city five cents for each load of hay he might weigh. The rent has been $3,157 per year, and the receipts to the city $900 in two years, leaving a net loss of $3,939. The Committee decided to recommend that the market be abolished, to which the Weighmaster's earning their living there objected.

The Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds met to consider the subject of pile-driving by the Illinois Central east of the present Lake-Front breakwater, but adjourned at the request of President Ackerman, of the railroad company, who desired to be heard on the subject before the Committee. They decided to give him a chance.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the West Division also held a meeting. The proprietors of the Chicago Sugar Refinery Company asked leave to use one-third of West Taylor street, from Beach street to the river, during four months, while they were putting up their buildings, for the purposes of storing material. The property-owners opposit them have given consent, and the Committee decided to recommend to the Council that the request be granted.

COUNTY-BUILDING.

THE Insane Asylum now contains about 1400 patients, and the Poor-House about 650 inmates.

THE Committee on Equalization meets in the County Treasurer's office at 10 o'clock this morning.

LOUISA SCHAFFER, who has been in jail several days, charged with insanity, was yesterday forwarded to her friends in Ottawa by the County Agent.

MR. HERRICK, better known as "Charley," says there certainly will be an election this fall for County Clerk, and he explains by saying that he will be a candidate for the nomination, and for an election, if nominated, whether any one else runs or not. He is willing to take his chances about Mr. Klokke's holding over.

MATHIAS REEDER, hailing from Cherryville, Ind., and a Miss Rosana Schumacher were in trouble yesterday. They called at the County Clerk's office for a marriage license, but the lady gave her age as 16 years, and was refused. She cried piteously, but it was all to no avail, and she departed finally a sad and disappointed woman. Reeder did not appear to take the matter so much at heart, however, and subsequently returned ready to swear that his intended lived in the city, but he was recognized, and had to leave without the coveted license, a sadder though a wiser man. They made a mistake, evidently, in leaving Hoosierdom, for where divorces are so common, there ought to be no difficulty in paving the way for them. Chicago is a little particular in such matters.

MR. MILLS' REPORT.

The State's-Attorney's report to the County Board was yesterday deficient in some figures which THE TRIBUNE is able to supply by reference to the books of the Clerk of the Criminal Court. They show that he has been paid $440 in the last six months on account of forfeited bonds; that $540 has accrued in the Clerk's hands on account of fines, about which there is a dispute as to whether it belongs to him or the School Fund; and that the Criminal Clerk's office has earned and paid to the county $1,291 on the same account. All that remains to make the showing complete is for Mr. Mills to account for the forfeited bonds collected, which ought not to be a very difficult task, especially since the collections have all been in the hands of the Sheriff. Under the law he is not required to report such an exhibit, but the County Board has asked him for it, and he has promised it, and he will, of course, keep his promise.

NATIONAL BUILDING.

THE collections for customs yesterday amounted to $21,106.

THE internal-revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $29,381, of which $22,442 was for spirits, $6,030 for tobacco and cigars, and $564 for beer.

TWENTY-FIVE thousand dollars in gold and $4,000 in silver was disbursed at the Sub-Treasury yesterday. The receipts footed up $6,000 in silver.

DEPUTY-MARSHAL T. R. BIRD, who entered the office under Marshal Campbell, and was reengaged by Marshal Jones, resigned his position yesterday to engage in business.

POSTMASTER PALMER has received a book published by the Department, prepared by E. J. Dallas, the Superintendent of the Dead-Letter Office. It is a street guide, showing by alfabetical arrangement the streets in every city where the letter-carrier system is used, and the compilation will be of vast service in the forwarding of misdirected letters. The directory is to be supplied to all the larger offices.

THE report of Assistant-Treasurer Gilbert of the business done at the Chicago Sub-Treasury, which was made public yesterday, is an interesting document. The comparative business of the office is to be found in the balances in the hands of the Assistant-Treasurer. The balance on hand July 31, 1880, was $9,671,744. On June 30, 1881, the figures were $9,671,714. The report covers the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, for which the total receipts were $35,215,900, made up of the following items: Treasury drafts, $8,431,839; Post-Office drafts, $1,614,000; disbursing officers, $9,980,262; interest, $134,313; transfers, $10,538,768; certificates of deposit, $2,250,000. These figures are large, but they do not represent the enormous business of the office as well as the balance already given of $9,671,714, which is the exact amount of cash now on hand in the Sub-Treasury, which would be a pretty "bit" for some enterprising safe-breaker were it not for the fact that the vaults are so guarded that a burglary seems impossible.

COLLECTOR HARVEY has received an interesting decision on the question of "Tolu Rock and Syrup," and other similar compounds which will bring in considerable money to the Treasury, and cause still more trouble among dealers. Following is the letter of the Commissioner in full:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—*J. D. Harvey, Collector First District of Illinois, Chicago:* In view of the numerous preparations of the article known as "Rock and Rye," put up for sale throughout the United States, the following is issued for your guidance: A preparation composed of whisky, or distilled spirits of any other kind, and rock candy, is held by this office to be a compound, and the meaning of section 3244 of the third subdivision of Sec. 3,244, R. S., and every person who makes it for sale and sells it by the bottle or larger package is required to pay special taxation. The special tax as retail dealer in, or manufacturer of, liquors, is a tax of a liquor dealer is, of course, required to be paid for its sale in any quantity for any purpose. It is not a medicine within the last clause of Sec. 3,244, R. S., and a druggist, therefore, cannot, under Decision No. 179, which construes that clause, prepare and sell such mixture by the bottle or larger package without incurring the special tax as a rectifier, even though he labeled it as a medicine, and held it out to the public as a remedy for various complaints. (Signed), GREEN B. RAUM,
"Commissioner."

THE complications in the Chicago Post-Office which followed Hubbard's removal were increased yesterday when it became known that Capt. H. H. Henshaw, who had been appointed Assistant Superintendent of Carriers, had resigned that position and that George D. Buckley, of the Twelfth Ward, had been appointed to the position. It appears from investigation that Henshaw took the position rather than serve as a Post-Office Inspector at an advance in salary of $600, preferring the position at home at a reduced compensation to a roving commission at a higher salary. When pay-day came last Saturday it was found that Henshaw was expected to do the work for a still smaller salary, the position amounting to $100 per year. Had he signed the roll it would have annulled the commission of Inspector which he still held. He therefore refused to draw his pay, and turned the matter in the hands of Buckley was appointed Sunday, and yesterday Henshaw entered on his duties as Inspector. This change created a ferment among the carriers and distributors in the office. Several protests were drawn up against the appointment of Buckley, and, if they receive enough signatures, will be presented to the Postmaster to-day. These changes have disorganized the force, and they are ready almost to openly refuse to work for the new Assistant. Mr. Henshaw declines to say more than that he has resigned his place in the office, and the Postmaster contents himself with stating that the changes were regularly made, that he had the appointive power, and that he did not care what protests might be made by the carriers. There is a good deal of political history behind all this which it is not necessary to go into.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The County Board met in regular session yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Clark in the chair, and all the members present except Messrs. Purington and Coburn. A large number of communications were received and referred to the proper Committees. Certain estimates and bills shared the same fate.

On motion of Ald. Ender, the Committee on City Relations were authorized to dispose of the old matting at the City-Hall for $25.

Committees reported favorably on bills amounting to $42,471, which were ordered paid.

The Committee on Public Charities reported in favor of an allowance to the Illinois Humane Society of $500; reported on Commissioner Albright's resolution in regard to the supply of coal that it be placed on file, and recommended the letting of the sewer-pipe contract to certain contractors.

Commissioner Albright demanded a division of the report.

Commissioner Wood said he thought so well of the work done by the Humane Society that he wanted the allowance increased to $1,000.

Commissioner Senne thought it would be best to further investigate, so the Committee could determine the merits of the case. This much of the report was recommitted.

Commissioner Albright wanted to know about his resolution.

Commissioner Senne said that from full inquiry among employés at the Poor-House and Insane Asylum he was satisfied that Commissioner Albright's statements were not justified by facts, and were utterly without foundation.

The report of the Committee was adopted, except that part letting the sewer-pipe contract, which failed to receive a two-thirds majority.

The Committee on Finance recommended the vacation of Michigan Terrace, in Blocks 1 and 2 of the Reform-School property, and the resubdivision of that property. Concurred in.

Commissioner Wood offered a resolution directing the County Treasurer to sell, at not less than par, the $150,000 worth of bonds now in his possession, and to credit the same to the Court-House Fund. Carried.

A second attempt to let the sewer-pipe contract was defeated.

On motion of Commissioner Purington (who arrived late) it was ordered that necessary repairs, not exceeding in cost $1,000, should be made to the Normal School.

The sewer-pipe contract was once more dug up, under a motion to reconsider the vote by which the report of the Committee on Charities was not approved, and the contract was awarded to the contractors first named.

On motion of Commissioner O'Neill the contractors for the stone, iron, and brick work on the rotunda were ordered to finish their work without delay.

The Board adjourned for two weeks.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

The audacity of the management which can undertake the independent revival of "The Danichefs" in the city where it was played for two seasons by the Union Square company cannot be sufficiently admired. Yet Mr. Hooley has done this thing. Moreover, he has confided the principal parts to actors who, with one or two exceptions, have only a local reputation. In place of Charles Thorne as Osip we have James O'Neill; Lewis Morrison is substituted for Mr. O'Neill as *Vladimir*; Russell Bassett is the *Zakaroff*, instead of Mr. Stoddard; Miss Eugenia Blair succeeds Miss Katharine Rogers as the *Princess Lydia*; and Miss Rose Wood assumes the part of *Anna*, formerly taken by Sara Jewett. It would not be kind to institute invidious comparisons, and for the sake of the absent ones we will forego them. It might pain the Union Square company to hear that their efforts had been eclipsed by an organization hastily gathered together in Chicago, and (for reference to their sensibilities THE TRIBUNE will refrain from saying that such has been the case.

The representation of "The Danichefs" was witnessed last night by a large audience, which applauded the several scenes liberally. The play is a powerful one. It carries itself along for a great extent, and it had last night such kindly assistance as the company could give. Mr. O'Neill errs in making Osip too deliberate. Osip was a slave, and had great capacity for suffering, but he was a man of feeling, and must have spoken in many of his trying situations with warmth and deep emotion. Lewis Morrison had a number of recalls before the curtain for his performance of the part of Vladimir, and Miss Rose Wood as *Anna* was sufficiently tearful. The remainder of the company was conscientious and anxious to please. The play was well mounted, and moved smoothly forward, to the apparent satisfaction of the large audience.

THE THOMAS CONCERTS.

The Thomas Concerts began their fourth week last evening at the Exposition Building with a large audience in attendance. The program, which was a popular one, and composed of pieces which have already been played, does not call for special notice. This evening's program will be devoted to Mozart, its numbers including the overture to "The Magic Flute," "The Masonic Funeral Music," the E flat Concerto for two pianos and orchestra (to be played by Miss Mamie Boardman and Mr. Boscovits), "The Turkish March," and the Symphony in C, familiarly known as the "Jupiter." The third part of the program will be miscellaneous.

"THE WORLD" AT M'VICKER'S.

"The World" entered upon its second week last night at McVicker's Theatre to a house crowded in every part. "The Ilaft Scene," "The Lunatic Asylum," the "River" and "Elevator Scenes" were received, as usual, with much favor.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

"The Hidden Hand" is given this week at the Grand Opera-House. Popular prices prevail. Miss Dickie Lingard enacts the part of *Capitola*, and gives general satisfaction.

NOTES.

Mr. Cyril Searle is engaged by James W. Collier for the principal rôle in "Coney Island."

David Strong, the scenic artist, has returned to Chicago to paint the scenery for the new Haverly Theatre.

Benson Sherwood, stage-builder, of New York, has arrived in this city and will put in the stage of Haverly's Theatre.

J. M. McNamara, formerly general agent of Haverly's minstrels, has been employed as advertising agent for Haverly's Theaters.

"One Hundred Wives" are booked all over the country, and the Goesche-Hopper combination is likely to be among the most successful on the road.

Mr. W. C. Coup has rented the Madison Square Garden from the 5th of next September, and will again open there with his four-ring circus and hippodrome. Heretofore it was thought that the locality would not admit of such a large entertainment, but by leaving out the menagerie the management secure the room desired.

Mr. Augustin Daly will begin a preliminary season at his Broadway Theatre on the 29th of August with "Cinderella at School." All of the old favorits are announced to appear in their original parts, including Misses Laura Joyce, Ada Dyas, and May Fielding, and Messrs. James Lewis, Digby Bell, and Charles Leclercq.

The New York *Sun* of Sunday says: Miss Millie Christine, the two-headed nightingale, arrived in town yesterday. She is two pretty distinct women joined by nature in one. There is no doubt that she has never been alone by herselves since her birth, which happened in North Carolina thirty years ago. She is short and of the same hight. Her outlines and her general appearances are very similar to each other. She is black, and the features of her faces are those natural to colored persons, but very pleasant and intelligent. She wore two open-work polonaises of a brown color over a black silk skirt of some dark material. She spoke English, German, Italian, and Spanish in a voice that was low and musical. Sometimes in answer to questions she would speak both in one and the same words, but she was also capable of carrying on two independent conversations with the utmost facility. She called herself "I," and said that nobody but herself spoke of "both of me." Her two heads, she said, were independent of each other, but her tastes were similar and her acquirements were just the same. She paid one lump sum only for her clothing. It was further only for one, which corresponded to her mutual appetite. "Won't you dance for us, Millie?" said Mr. Smith, her personal manager. In response she arose, and for four minutes she twinkled charmingly as she trod a number of difficult measures. Subsequently she held up two of her feet and waltked with the other two with perfect ease. The nightingale is two women joined together, back to back, in the manner of the Siamese twins.

SHE DIDN'T CALL AGAIN.

The Burlington train which reached this city at 7:25 o'clock last night had on board a passenger named Mrs. Bulley, of No. 129 North Market street, and a child, which, though in the woman's possession, does not belong to her. She says that, when a few miles this side of Aurora, a woman, with whom she was unacquainted and whom she had never before seen, requested her to care temporarily for the little one, as she, its mother, felt sick. She promised to return again in a few minutes. A failure to keep that promise entailed upon Mrs. Bulley the disagreeable necessity of caring for the child till the train had reached the city. By that time she had made up her mind to adopt the young one. The waif is a girl, apparently 18 months old, has blue eyes and golden hair, and is altogether a very prepossessing unfortunate. With the little one was a bundle containing an abundance of infant's attire, wrapped in a copy of the Elgin *Advocate*, dated July 23, 1881, and addressed to the Poor-Farm.

COLORED CELEBRANTS.

Yesterday was a day of pleasure with the colored people of the city and vicinity, and was fittingly observed as the forty-second anniversary of the emancipation of the slaves in the British dominions. The entire colored population of the city appeared to participate in the festivities, which consisted of picnics in adjacent groves and excursions on the lake. Winding up last evening with a ball at Greenebaum's Hall. Company A, Sixteenth Infantry, Capt. Moore, celebrated the day at River Grove Park, and were accompanied by a band of music, and the United Colored Fellows' Society at Sheffield Park. The populace were divided between the two places. The occasion was thoroughly enjoyed by all participants.

GEN. CROOK TO HAVE CHARGE OF THEM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 1.—The Ute, Uintah, Uncompahgre, and White River Indians have been put under charge of Gen. Crook, commanding the Department of the Platte, and he is to build a new post near the junction of White and Grand Rivers, in Eastern Utah, whither these tribes are being removed. They were formerly under charge of Gen. Pope.

GOV. ROBERTS' ATTITUDE.

PALESTINE, Tex., Aug. 1.—Lieut.-Gov. Story states that if the people favor a day of thanksgiving for Garfield's recovery, he will issue a proclamation. It is thought that Gov. Roberts' attitude has been misconstrued. He never issued a thanksgiving proclamation in the course of either of his terms, and seems conscientiously opposed to issuing such a call.

THE SOVEREIGN
is the latest improved Mackinnon pen. It can be closed into a small compass for the pocket, and lengthened for use. The most popular pen made. Mackinnon Pen Co., 93 Madison.

Over 180,000 Howe scales sold. Borden, Selleck & Co., cor. Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

THE COURTS.

The Convenience of the Statute of Limitations, as Illustrated in a Musty Railroad Case.

The Sister-in-Law of a Prominent Attorney Charges Him with Misusing Trust Funds.

A Question of Interest—"Jimmy." Carroll's Spouse Applies for a Divorce.

An Alleged Blackmailer Tries the Habeas Corpus Scheme and Fails —Max Weber Bailed— Items.

A STATE CLAIM DISMISSED.

A decision was rendered yesterday morning by Judge Harlan on demurrer to the bill in the case of Van Weil against F. H. Winston, the Chicago & Southwestern Railroad Company, and others, which disposed of the whole case. It seems that Winston, prior to 1872, was President of the Chicago & Southwestern Road, which ran from Washington, Ia., to Leavenworth, Kas., on which there was a mortgage for $5,000,000. There was also a branch line to Atchison, on which was a mortgage for $1,000,000, which was also a second lien on the main line. Van Weil was the holder of some of the branch line bonds. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Road, having, under a contract with the Chicago & Southwestern line, advanced the interest on the main line bonds, foreclosed the mortgage on both the main and branch lines, and the latter was sued for $10,000. At one time it was proposed to extend the branch line from Atchison to Cameron, a distance of fifty miles, but, when complete, it was found more feasible to go to a point which reduced the branch to thirty miles in length. Van Weil claimed that Winston, being President and Director of the road, was interested in construction contracts which contained provisions against the interests of the road, and also that complainant bought his bonds, relying on the prospectus issued by the Company, stating that they proposed to complete the branch line, which should not exceed fifty miles in length, and he purchased accordingly, supposing his bonds were secured by fifty miles of road, when it was only thirty miles. He also claimed that large profits had been made, and that Winston had enriched himself at the expense of the Company by his contracts, and that Campbell, his law-partner, had had a finger in the pie. Van Weil therefore asked for an accounting and an equitable settlement of the alleged losses.

Demurrers were filed by Winston and Campbell, and a motion made to dismiss the bill for want of proper parties. The points made were: First, that the allegations in the bill were insufficient for an accounting and also for damages which the complainant had sustained through the fraudulent representations of the defendants in the purchase of the $1,000,000 first mortgage bonds. Second, that the complainant had a complete remedy at law for any damages suffered by him through such alleged fraudulent representations as to sufficiency of the security of such bonds. Third, that the suit was barred by the statute of limitations.

The Judge sustained the demurrer to the bill on the ground that, so far as any cause of fraud was concerned, the complainant had a complete remedy at law, and, under the statutes of the United States, the Court could not entertain jurisdiction of the bill for that purpose. The allegations in that respect had no proper place in the bill, except as shedding light on the other facts. The demurrer was also sustained on the ground that the statutes had begun to run. It appeared that Winston ceased to be President of the Company in October, 1872, and the present bill was not filed until December, 1876. It was amended in December, 1877, and again in 1880, and a supplemental bill filed in January, 1880. The period of limitations for a civil action in Illinois was five years, but it was specially provided that the statute should not run against a concealed fraud, and that where the knowledge of the cause of action from his adversary, the statute should not begin to run until the latter should become aware of such cause of action. Van Weil had alleged, in order to take the case out of the statute of limitations, that he was not aware of the existence of the cause of action until a short time prior to filing his bill, and also, in another place, that, by reason of the fraudulent concealment of facts, he was not aware of the existence of the cause of action until within five years before he began his suit. Before pleading, the Judge ordered these words stricken out, as he considered them insufficient to bar the running of the statute, because the phrase "within a short time" was too indefinit to be entitled to any regard whatever, and in alleging such concealment the pleader should have set forth the acts by which the concealment was effected, and which must amount to something more than a mere silence that one person might have a right to presume, toward a stranger, or any one not entitled to call on him for an accounting.

In the present case the complainant could only state hearsay of the Company. The latter was certainly in a position to know what relation Winston bore to it, and in a position to bring suit against him when he ceased to be its President, and the Company was not required to made party defendant to the suit until in 1880, more than five years had elapsed between the time when the cause of action accrued to the Company and the time when the Company was made a party to the bill and brought into court. As the statute of limitations would have prevented the Company from bringing a suit at that time, Van Weil could occupy no better position. The complainant had also claimed that a trust was involved in the case, and that thus it was taken out of the operation of the statute of limitations. The decisions, however, were to the effect that, to prevent the statute of limitations from running against a trust, the trust must be direct, belong exclusively to the jurisdiction of a Court of equity, and the subject-matter be raised between the Trustee and the cestin que trust. In the present instance, there was no direct trust relation between Winston and Van Weil, so as to prevent the operation of the statute of limitations, as urged by complainant that the defense of the statute of limitations could only be raised by the pleading. That was formerly the case, but the later authorities were to the effect that, if it appeared on the face of the bill or in the other pleadings that the period of limitation had run, it would be taken advantage of by demurrer, so far as the statute was concerned, it did not appear by the bill that he had any particular interest in the construction contract, and it was not even claimed he participated in the fraud as to the branch line bonds, or that he had anything further to do with matters than such as would ordinarily come to him in the course of his relation to the Company as attorney.

The demurrers were accordingly sustained and the bill dismissed for want of equity. The complainant asked and was allowed an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

A LAWYER IN TROUBLE.

A bill was filed yesterday in the Circuit Court by Mary D. Moore against the well-known lawyer, B. G. Asay, in which he is charged with some very serious misappropriations of trust funds. She says that she is the daughter of the late James C. Oliver, and sister of Myra Bracken, and also of Mrs. E. G. Asay. In December, 1874, her father came here from Pottsville, Pa., having quite a large amount of money and securities with him. He staid at the house of his son-in-law, Mr. Asay, for some time, and while there passed over to the latter, in trust, either to hold or invest, the sum of $10,000. Asay thereupon, as is claimed, without consultation with Oliver, pretended to invest a part of this sum in paper of a very questionable and doubtful character, and retained the same in his possession. In February, 1875, it is alleged, Asay submitted an account to Oliver, which showed the latter owed the latter $7,350 cash, and held $1,500 of the paper of J. Harris. Soon after this, Oliver was taken sick, and made his will, giving two-thirds of his property to his daughter Myra, Mrs. Bracken, and the other third to complainant. Oliver died about the 1st of November, 1876, and soon after Mrs. Moore called upon Asay to see the will. He declined to show it, as she alleges, claiming it would invalidate the document if she saw it inside of three years after its execution. Up to the present time, she says, she has never seen it, and has only received about $40 from the estate. She has frequently asked for an accounting, and in February, 1880, was told that no will had been made by her father, but a trust-deed had been given by him. Before that time it is alleged that Asay had repeatedly admitted the existence of a will by Oliver, and stated the purport of its contents, but never spoke of any trust-deed, and her father, before his death, admitted he had made a will. She now charges that Asay's accounts are fraudulent, that his claims about the investment of the moneys are untrue and collusive, and that he has undertaken to deceive her, and she therefore asks that he may be compelled to account for the moneys received by him from Mr. Oliver, to produce the will, and that the trust-deed may be produced and then set aside and declared invalid.

A QUESTION OF INTEREST.

Judge Harlan decided yesterday the admiralty case of James R. Stanson and others, owners of the schooner Willis, against the bark Elizabeth Jones. The Willis left Chicago Nov. 6, 1872, for Buffalo, and on the morning of Nov. 11 sighted the Elizabeth Jones, three miles off, and fifteen miles from Point Pelee. The bark, after showing her green light, kept on her course, and struck the Willis amidships, sinking her in ten fathoms of water. The Willis was valued at $21,000, and her owners subsequently filed a libel to recover her value. The owners of the Jones then filed a cross-libel, charging that the catastrophe was due to the persons in charge of the schooner, and asking for $1,500 damages for injuries sustained. The case was heard in July, 1878, when Judge Blodgett found against the Willis, dismissing the original libel and giving a decree on the cross-libel. On appeal, the Circuit Court reversed this decree and found in favor of the Willis, assessing the damages at $21,528.75, but declining to allow interest on the sum awarded from the time of the disaster to the entry of the decree. A petition for rehearing was then filed, and argued before Judge Harlan, on the question of the allowance of interest, and he held that the claim for interest was a proper one, and should be allowed. The amount thus awarded is $11,301.

DIVORCES.

The following bills for divorce were filed Friday and Saturday in the Superior Court, but withheld at the time on account of the removal of the Clerk's office:

Emma S. Hall from William J. Hall on the ground of desertion; Henry König from Lizzie König on the ground of adultery; Eliza Howard from Alvin A. Howard for drunkenness; Henrietta E. Cooper from Jeremiah P. Cooper for cruelty; and Benjamin S. Buckley from Julia Buckley on the ground that she has "gradually grown so fitful, peevish, cross, and ill-tempered" as to make his home unendurable.

Mary D. Carroll commenced divorce proceedings yesterday on the ground that her husband, James H. Carroll, more commonly known as "Jimmy" Carroll, is now serving time in St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, Canada, where he was sent on a five-year sentence in October last on a charge of larceny. Carroll is well, if not favorably known in this city, and is the individual who has been so long wanted at Galesburg in connection with the robbery of a bank there about three years ago. "Jimmy," as he is called, is rather a notorious character in the country at large, and, while here, had friends to back him, some of whom—notably ex-Commissioners Carroll and Fitzgerald, and M. C. McDonald—mourn his departure from the State for the reason that they are upon his bond in the Galesburg matter to the tune of $8,000. In her bill Mrs. Carroll says she married "Jimmy" in this city in October, 1876, and her maiden name was Mary D. Corville, and she prays that a divorce may be granted and that her original name be restored.

Mary A. Kilbourn filed a bill for divorce yesterday against Frank F. Kilbourn, charging him with repeated cruelty.

Judge Jameson yesterday granted a decree of divorce to George L. Ballard from Sadie M. Ballard, on the ground of desertion.

CRIMINAL COURT.

On motion of the attorneys in the case, the time for the removal of Aldrich and Isaacs to the Penitentiary was extended until the 15th.

Thomas Calipoy, convicted of burglary, was granted a new trial.

Frank Hartley, for robbery, was given two years in the Reform School.

Henry Smith pleaded guilty to larceny, and was given one year in the Penitentiary.

William Dent, charged with larceny, had a hearing on a writ of habeas corpus, and was remanded.

Thomas Kelly was discharged on a writ of habeas corpus, and turned over to the police authorities, who conducted him to the Bridewell to satisfy a former execution.

Theodore Lang, charged with attempting to blackmail a Mrs. Sophia Smith in the collection of an insurance policy on her husband's life, had a hearing on a writ of habeas corpus, and was remanded. The facts in the case were given in the preliminary examination, and there was very little adduced that was new. Mrs. Smith related what has already been printed about meeting Lang, and about the letters and postal-cards she had received, which were identified by Mrs. Smith as befis identified Lang's signature to the cards, which he said had been affixed in his presence. The only new witness in the case was the Ludwig Brandau, as to authorship of Lang's handwriting, and went on to say that Lang had been living with the wife of his (Brandis') brother, having driven his brother away on account of fears he entertained that he (the Lang) was a great medicine man and would manage to poison him if he persisted in trying to remain at home, etc.

Among the habeas-corpus cases set for hearing before Judge Williamson yesterday morning were those of John B. Elliott, charged with killing Policeman Mahoney, and Max Weber, the 12-year-old boy who, with James Griffith, another lad, is alleged to have robbed and murdered Abraham Stern, a pawnbroker, on South Clark street. Both cases went over,—Elliott's on account of the absence of State's-Attorney Mills, who has gone out of town to visit a sick relative, and Weber's on account of the absence of John Elliott. As to the latter, however, Mr. Shaffner, the boy's attorney, stated that Mr. Mills thought Weber could be admitted to bail. The Court fixed upon $2,000, and, Louis Weber and Isaac Freeman signing the bond, the boy was released from custody. About all the evidence against him is that he remained in the alley while Griffith went into Stern's house to steal the old man's money, Stern being killed before the job was completed.

STATE COURTS.

Peter Woll & Son began a suit Friday in the Superior Court against Charles W. Osborn, Edward Smackels, and Oscar C. Squyers, to recover $5,000.

Davidson Dalziel began an action in trover to recover $1,000 damages of Frank F. Cole.

John O'Donnell commenced an action in trover against the Canadian Bank of Commerce, claiming $1,000 damages.

James K. Alexander brought suit for $6,000 against John McKechney.

Earl & Wilson began an attachment suit for $1,398.32 against Prentice H. Putnam.

J. J. Walsh sued F. J. Lynch for $1,000 damages.

ITEMS.

Judge Harlan, after delivering the opinions yesterday morning which are noticed above, left for Washington in the afternoon.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE JAMESON—Jonathan N. Harris vs. Robert Greer, $2,282.47.

STATE STREET BLOCKADE.

Another Meeting of the Hemmed-In Property-Owners—Landlords Invited to Cut Down Rents One-Half—Complaint that the Railway Company Don't Pay Enough, and Therefore Can't Get Enough Men.

The third of the series of indignation meetings being carried on by the business-men and property-holders on State street, relative to the blockade of that thoroughfare, was held last night in Kinsley's Hall, corner of State and fifteenth streets. The attendance, numbering about sixty, was not as large as at the second meeting, but the enthusiasm and indignation were just as great. Mr. Isaac Gelder presided.

A communication was read from D. J. Lyon, stating that the present condition of State

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

...Chicago.
...Chicago.
...Pullman, Ill.
...Pullman, Ill.
...444 Larrabee.
...Chicago.

MARRIAGES.

DUNN-ELY—Monday, Aug. 1, at the bride's parents, 241 Ashland-av., by the Rev. Chas. Carrie Stuart Pennell and Miss Ida Ely, daughter of Judge C. G. Wilpostlate Church, Chicago.

DEATHS.

WATERS—William Waters, son of Bernt and Mary Waters, aged 4 years, 4 months and 24 days. Funeral from 34 Sigwick-st. to-day at 1 o'clock p. m.

HOWARD—At Geneva, Ill., June 30, John B. Pfato, M. D., aged 57 years. Funeral at papers please copy.

CASEY—Thursday City, Aug. 1, 1881, Kate, wife of J. Casey, aged 37 years. Funeral hereafter.

ROBINSON—Sunday, the beloved son of John and Mary Robinson, aged 2 years, 9 months and 9 days. Funeral accident July 31, at his late residence, 32 Forty-third-st., at 2 o'clock, by carriages to Cedar Grove.

CROSBY—On July 31, 1881, Charles Frederick Crosby, beloved son of Marguerite Kaitain and Z. Phillips, aged 3 months and 3 days. Funeral from her residence, 2 o'clock Thursday from their residence, 2 o'clock, by carriages to Waldheim.

MCLEAN—The death occurred on Aug. 1 of Mrs. Mary McLean, who was a native of Ireland, aged 70 years. She was married in November, 1832, to Mr. Frank McLean, who died in the South of Chicago. Mr. McLean was known as a salesman in J. V. Farwell & Co.'s. Funeral will take place Wednesday at 11 a. m., from 1,700 Fulton-st. Interment at Rosehill, from 200 Fulton-st.

HOWARD—Alfred Lawrence, son of Alfred and Mary Howard, aged 17 months and 21 days. Funeral at the residence of Joseph Mathews, Aug. 2, at 1:30 p. m. to-day.

BOYD—At his residence, 32 Nixon-st., Aug. 1, John Boyd, aged 71 years. Funeral from his late residence, 32 Nixon-st., Aug. 2, at 2 p. m. Friends and Pittsburg papers please copy.

CLARK—Of small-pox, in the city Sunday, July 31, Mary, wife of George W. Hoadley, aged 35 years.

HOADLEY (Conn.) and Oxford (N. Y.) papers please copy.

HOADLEY—Quinlen, beloved wife of John S. Hoadley, died in her 34th year.

QUINLEN—Mary, sister of Mrs. John Hoadley, aged 32 years. Funeral from 112 Sabor-st., at 10 o'clock Wednesday, to Calvary Cemetery.

MCCARTHY—Aug. 1, Mary Stark-st., Patrick McCarthy, a native of Ireland, a member of the Typographical Union. Funeral Wednesday by carriages to church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited.

—Of cerebro spinal meningitis, Annie, wife of Michael and Mary O'Connell, at residence, Forty-sixth-st. and Langley-av., at 5 a. m., Aug. 1. Friends invited to notice.

—At his residence, 389 South Green-st., Aug. 1, Alfred Chambers Pink, aged 4 years, 4 months and 1 day. Funeral hereafter.

—Infants of William Chambers Pink will be buried Wednesday morning, with Western Depot at 8 a. m. sharp. Friends

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CONCERT AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT will be given by Miss Mary E. Cherry, at Centennial Hall, Oak Park, this (Tuesday) evening, Aug. 2. The hall will be lighted by gas and electricity and specially arranged for the occasion. Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at the door or of the Secretary, 1,000 Lake-st., Oak Park. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Cherry family who have been afflicted by sickness and misfortune. The entertainment is said to have a fine concert and unrivaled dramatic ability.

SHAKERS' MEETING—A MEETING of Bakers' Association takes place at 5 o'clock, at Lake-st. corner of Sable-st. I. P. KADISH, Secretary.

I. A. SAFFORD WILL CONDUCT Saloon meeting to-day.

PEL. TEMPERANCE MEETING—Peter Farwell Hall this evening will be held in Page. All are invited.

LAR MONTHLY MEETING—Of the Managers of Chicago Home for the Friendless will be held Wednesday at 10 a. m.

LAR MONTHLY MEETING—Of the Directress of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, corner Ogden-av., will be held at the Asylum

AUCTION SALES.

...BOOTS AND SHOES, by GORE & CO., 164 and 166 Madison-st.

...TAILERS OF ...OTS AND ...SHOES

...a complete assortment ...ble Goods at our Auc...

...esday, Aug. 3. ...rtment will be good and ...of best manufacture. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 164 and 166 Madison-st.

...y, Aug. 4, at 9:30, ...y and Glassware ...T AUCTION. ...OTHER LARGE STOCK OF ...Porcelain, and Brown Ware. ...ment of Glassware, Lamps, &c., ...or country merchants. ...GO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BAKING POWDER.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN E. LESTER, F. S. WILLARD, Members New York Stock Exchange. CHAS. SCHWARTZ. SAM'L W. ALLERTON, Special.

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Bought and sold on New York Stock Exchange. 12 & 27 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago. New York House—SCRANTON & WILLARD.

DIRECT WIRE from our office to the office of Boardman & Willard, opposite Stock Exchange. Orders executed by bench and sold on the Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore exchanges. Commission Grain and Provisions in the Chicago markets.

DAY & FIELD,

130 La Salle-st.,

Transact a general Banking and Brokerage business in Railway Stocks and Bonds. Interest allowed on deposits. Investments carefully attended to.

SAFES.

Our National Debt is about $2,097,803,889. The HERRING-HALL-MARVIN SAFE Co. sells more than this for the safes of the leading firms of Chicago. 251 and 253 Lake-st., Chicago.

FOUR DOGS IN THE RAPIDS.

How the Business of Exciting Sympathy Is Being Overdone at the Falls.

Rochester Express, July 29.

The summer-resort man is never so happy as when he has devised a new and ingenious method of advertising his place. The opening of each season is marked by the appearance of sea-serpents at various fashionable resorts,—in fact, no respectable watering-place can afford to do without this dire and uncertain curiosity nowadays, especially if business should become dull. Is it to be marveled at, therefore, that Niagara Falls, in order to keep pace with hotelvals, should adopt measures of a similar kind? Of course, a sea-serpent at the falls would be an absurdity; if he approached from above he would be carried over the cataract, and dashed to pieces; if he approached from below he would be hurled to his death in the whirlpool rapids. But Niagara is equal to the emergency,—she now has her live sea-serpent, dogs,—three or four canine duck-hawks, who have, one by one, been mysteriously deposited upon a small barren island in the great rapids, to be wept over in the distance by crowds of sympathetic tourists. It may be that Niagara has received this hint from Rochester. Here, last winter, a dog who had floated down the river and become lodged upon a ledge at the foot of a high cliff, excited a perfect furore, and crowds watched the daily attempts of rescuers to get him. The belief that Niagara proposes to have animals should be imprisoned on a barren heap, bereft of all the liberty and dignity to which they have been accustomed, and brought to the verge of inanition in order that a set of showmen, guides, and hackdrivers may reap benefit from the credulity of a deluded public, is a libel.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO STOP THE BUILDING OF A NEW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Hesing comes forward as a reformer and guardian of the public interests. He is ambitious to reform the Common Council, and to protect the people of Chicago from the barring outrage perpetrated by the vacation of LaSalle street between Jackson and Van Buren and the widening of the streets on each side, to permit of the erection of the new Board of Trade building. He proceeds by the familiar so-called injunction. If I am not mistaken, Mr. Hesing was similarly active in opposing the erection of Quincy street through the Bigelow property where that new Government Building now stands. He was then, as now, actuated by a disinterested and heartfelt devotion to public interest, and could not bear to have the surging mass of Chicago people deprived of a little, where they say which was actually traversed by a dozen people a day. In that case, however, Mr. Hesing was persuaded to withdraw his veto upon a matter which had been approved by the City, State, and United Governments; and it is to be hoped that he will see his way clear to giving his permission to the Common Council to exercise its master right of vacating a small portion of La Salle street, and also his assent that the Board of Trade may erect a new building on the site proposed. There is no objection to Mr. Hesing's reforming the Common Council, if he can, and perhaps no one could undertake such a contract to better knowledge of the evils that ought to be corrected; but it is not necessary that he should exercise this mission with a supervisory power over the public streets,—a prerogative which the people of Chicago have not yet conferred upon him. BOARD OF TRADE.

NEBRASKA NUGGETS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 1.—Articles of incorporation of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company of Nebraska were filed for record at the Secretary of State's office July 29. The principal place of business for the corporation is Omaha. The capital stock is placed at $3,000,000. The stockholders are Jay Gould, A. A. Talmage, F. R. Drake, S. H. Smith, and John L. Webster.

The Adjutant-General of the State has made a requisition upon the Secretary of War for 600 rifles, with tent-equipments complete, and two twelve-pound cannon, for use at the encampment, to be held in this city in September. The foregoing military stores are drawn under the provision of a joint resolution of Congress, approved Feb. 21, 1881.

Articles of incorporation of the Elysees State Capital Company, and of the Franciscan Sisterhood, of Omaha, were also filed for record. The latter is a charitable concern, with headquarters at Omaha.

The annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture will be held at Lincoln, beginning the first Tuesday in September over the prospects of the coming State Fair, but will certainly be the very best ever held in the State.

The leading State printers who struck for an increase of pay some time before yesterday have failed to recognize their demands, and were not able to fill their places. The Journal proprietors are in a bad way for help, and were not able to fill their places. The Journal proprietors are in a bad way for help, and were not able to fill their places. The Journal proprietors are in a bad way for help

bu; corn, 2,463,000 bu; oats, 1,705,000 bu; barley, 7,500 bu; rye, 60,000 bu; peas, 15,000 bu; malt, 9,000 bu.

FLAT—Active and firm; 35c.

HOPS—Quiet but steady.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but firm. Sugar quiet but firm; fair to good refining, 7¼@7¾c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice dull and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Dull and weak; United, 71¾c; crude, 6½@6¾c; refined, 7½c asked.

TALLOW—Steady; 6½c.

RESIN—Quiet; $1.82½@1.87½.

TURPENTINE—Dull; 40c.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork active and firm; $18.00@18.50. Beef dull and weak. Cut meats quiet but firm; long clear middles, 9½@9¾c; short do, 10½@10.60. Lard firm; prime steam, $12.35.

BUTTER—Quiet but firm; 19@22c.

CHEESE—Dull and unsettled at 7@9c for poor to choice.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened lower and advanced; No. 2 red, $1.19@1.19¾ cash; $1.18@1.19¾ August; $1.20@1.21¾ September; $1.23@1.23¾ October; $1.24@1.23½@1.23¾ November; $1.18½@1.19¾ year; No. 3 do, $1.05½@1.11; No. 4 do, $1.02. Corn higher; 49¾c cash and August; 49½@50c September; 48c November; 45½@45¾c year. Oats opened at the cash and were put to 31c at call by longs to force settlements; 29¾c bid August; 30½c September; 31½c October; 29@29½c the year. Rye lower; 92c.

LEAD—Quiet at 4½c.

BUTTER—Steady; dairy, 14@22c.

EGGS—Quiet at 8½@9c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.08.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet, jobbing at $18.20. Dry salt meats held higher at 8½c, 10.2c, and 10.60 asked. Bacon slow at $7.50, $10.25, and $10.50. Lard nominally lower at $11.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 12,000 brls; wheat, 165,000 bu; corn, 89,000 bu; oats, 76,000 bu; rye, 5,000 bu; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 56,000 bu; corn, 47,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 1.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western steady; No. 2 winter red spot and August, $1.24¾@1.24⅝; September, $1.26¾; October, $1.29@1.29¼; November, $1.32@1.32⅝. Corn—Western steady but inactive; mixed, spot, 56¾@57c; August, 56¾c bid; September, 56¾@56⅞c; October, 56¼c asked. Oats scarce and steady. Rye lower; 75c.

HAY—Dull; prime to choice Pennsylvania, $13.00@15.00.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork, $18.50@18.75. Bulk meats—Shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, 7¾@8c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8½c; clear rib sides, 11c. Hams, 12¾@13½c. Lard—Refined, 12½c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western grass, 15@16c.

EGGS—Dull.

PETROLEUM—Nominal.

COFFEE—Coffee higher and firm; Rio cargoes, 9½@11c. Sugar dull; A soft, 9½c.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.10@1.12½.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool steady.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,500 brls; wheat, 127,327 bu; corn, 54,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 50,063 bu; corn, 347,427 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 477,166 bu; corn, 28,800 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—FLOUR—Firm; Western extras, $5.75@4.35; Minnesota extras, $5.75@6.50; Ohio, good, $6.00; choice, $6.35; Ohio new process, $6.40@6.85; St. Louis, $6.35; spring patents, $7.00@7.75. Rye flour unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; prices declined ½@¾c; closed firmer; rejected, on track, $1.16; steamer red, on track, $1.23; No. 2 red, August, $1.24¾@1.25; September, $1.26¾@1.27; October, $1.29¾@1.30¼. Corn quiet but firm; sail yellow, on track, grain depot, 57c; sail mixed do, 56¾c; steamer do, 29@55½c; No. 3 do, 49¾@51c; sail mixed, August, 55¾@55½c; September, 55¾@56c; October, 55@55¾c. Oats steady; good demand; No. 2 white, 45¾@46c; No. 3 do mixed, 40c.

PROVISIONS—In good demand; firm. Beef, mess, $13.00. Mess pork, $18.00@18.50. Hams, smoked, $12.50@13.00. Lard, kettle, $12.50@12.75.

BUTTER—Firm; creamery extra, 24@25c; do good to choice, 20@23c; New York State and Bradford County, Pa., extra, 22@23c; fair to good, 18@19c; do good to choice, 14@17c.

EGGS—Steady; 19@20c.

CHEESE—Firm; creamery, 9½@9¾c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal.

WHISKY—Quiet; $1.11.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 89,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu; oats, 7,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 115,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1.—FLOUR—Dull; superfine, $3.80; XX, $4.25@4.75; XXX, $5.00@5.35; high grades, $5.75@6.75.

GRAIN—Corn higher; 62@67c. Oats strong; 50@52c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull; $2.90@2.95.

HAY—Quiet; prime, $16.00@17.00; choice, $13.00@19.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but steady; $18.00. Lard firmer; tierces, $12.25@13.50; keg, $13.00. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders, packed, $7.10@7.12½. Bacon higher; shoulders, $8.12½; clear rib, $10.75@10.87½; clear, $11.00@11.12½. Hams scarce and firm; canvased, 13@15c.

WHISKY—Firm; Western rectified, $1.07½@1.12½.

GROCERIES—Coffee strong; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 9¾@12¾c. Sugar quiet but firm; common to good common, 7¾@8c; fair to prime, 8¾@9c; prime to choice, 9@9½c; yellow clarified, 9@9½c. Molasses dull; common, 30@32c; fair, 35@36c; prime, 40c. Rice active; ordinary to prime, 6¾@6¾c.

BRAN—In fair demand; 90c.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—FLOUR—Flat; Western superfine, $4.75@5.00; Minnesota extras, $4.00@5.00; Wisconsin extras, $4.75@5.00; Minnesota extras, $5.00@5.50; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, $4.00@6.87½; Indiana, $6.00@6.75; St. Louis and Illinois, $5.50@7.00; patent spring, $6.50@6.00; patent winter, $6.50@7.75.

GRAIN—Corn steady; mixed and yellow, 58c; stationary grades, 60@60c. Oats quiet; No. 2 and extra white, 39@40c; No. 3 white, 40c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 36@37c. Rye, $1.12@1.13.

BUTTER—Quiet; unchanged; choice ladle packed, 16@18c; fair to good, 13@15c.

EGGS—Western fresh, 9@9½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork active; 2,200 sacks; corn, 28,000 bu; wheat, 15,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 670 brls; corn, 3,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 1.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet but steady; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.25; No. 2 hard, $1.18; No. 2 regular, $1.15; August, $1.15; September, $1.16; October, $1.13½; November, $1.13½; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.01½; No. 4 do, 96c; rejected, 73c. Corn firmer; No. 2, 48¾c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 old at 37c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1 at 84c. Barley scarce and firm; No. 2 spring, September, 75c.

PROVISIONS—Easier. Mess pork, $17.62½ cash and August. Prime steam lard, $11.87½ cash and August; $11.62½ September.

HOGS—Easier, at $6.20@6.60.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 2½@3c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 42,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 14,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, none.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 1.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, August, $1.21¾; October, $1.22¾. No. 3 red, new, $1.21¾; No. 3 red, $1.16¾ bid; amber Michigan, $1.20¾; do new, $1.21¾. Corn dull; high-mixed, 51½c; No. 2, spot, 51½c; year, 42¾c. Oats dull; No. 2, new, 33c.

AFTERNOON CALL—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, spot, $1.20 bid, $1.20¾ asked; August, $1.21¼ bid, $1.21½ asked; September, $1.22; October, $1.23½; November, $1.23½; year, $1.21¼ bid, $1.21¾ asked. No. 2 red, new, $1.21 bid, $1.21¼ asked; No. 3 red, new, $1.16¾ bid, $1.16¾ asked; No. 3 red, $1.16¾ bid. No. 2 amber, $1.20¾ bid. 500 asked; August, 51¼c; September, 51¼c bid, 52¼c asked; year, 42¾c bid. Corn steady.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 34,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 32,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; oats, none.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.—COTTON—Quiet, but firm; 11½c.

FLOUR—Quiet, but steady; family, $5.20@6.00; fancy, $6.25@6.85.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 red, $1.20. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed, 48c. Oats easier; No. 2 mixed, 40c. Rye dull; No. 2 mixed, 75c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; $18.00@18.25. Lard in fair demand; $11.50. Bulk meats strong; shoulders, $7.00; clear rib sides, $10.25; clear, $10.75.

BACON—Easier firm; fair demand; shoulders, $8.12½; clear rib, $10.25; clear, $10.75.

WHISKY—Quiet, but steady; $1.08; combination sales $50 brls finished goods on the basis of $1.08.

BUTTER—Easier; fancy creamery, 22c; choice Western Reserve, 20c; choice Central Ohio, 16c.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 1.—GRAIN—Corn active and steady; high mixed, 49@49½c; mixed, 47½@48c. Oats firm; 2 white, 37½@38c; new, 33@35c. Rye easy; new No. 2, 78@80c.

HIGHWINES—Unchanged at $1.09.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 79,875 bu; oats, 35,400 bu; rye, 6,725 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 58,000 bu; oats, 8,625 bu; rye, 4,450 bu; barley, 1,500 bu.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 1.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports: Wheat—Receipts 23,800 bu; shipments, 23,000 bu; stock, 20,000 bu; weak; August, 69½c; No. 2 cash, $1.08½; August, 99½c; No. 3 cash, $1.11. Corn—Receipts, 1,000 bu; shipments, 4,851 bu; again lower; No. 2 cash, 42½c; August, 42½c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 1.—FLOUR—$5.75@6.00.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 1 white, new, $1.17¾; No. 2 white, old, $1.18¾; August, $1.18¾; September, $1.19; October, $1.20¾; year, $1.15; No. 2 red nominal at $1.20. Corn higher; 50,000 bu; shipments, 5,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 1.—GRAIN—Wheat nominal and neglected. Corn dull; a boat-load sold at 52½c. Oats quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Lower; wheat, 4c; corn, 3½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 1.—GRAIN—Wheat—Steady; Corn nominally unchanged.

COTTON.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 10½c; sales, 2 bales; receipts, 26; shipments, none; stock, 38.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 10½c; low middling, 10¼c; good ordinary, 10c; net receipts, 69 bales; gross, 69; sales, 1,600; stock, 99,156.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Business fairly active with jobbing buyers, and jobbing trade steadily improving; dress ginghams active in first hands, and both plain and cotton dress goods doing well; prints in request; cotton flannels and blankets firm; woolen goods in moderate demand; carpets steady.

PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 1.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; United certificates weak at 71¾c; refined, 7½c. Pittsburg delivery.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 1.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Firm at 30; sold at $2.30; virgin at $2.35.

MARINE NEWS.

An Excellent Plan Adopted by the Clerk of an Excursion Steamer.

The Grain Charters Made Confined Entirely to the Large Steam Vessels.

No Change in the Rate, Which Remains at One and Three-Fourths Cents on Corn.

Shall the Canals from the Mississippi to the Hudson River Be Made Free?

Around the Lakes—Arrivals and Departures—Miscellaneous—Along the Docks.

HOME GATHERINGS.

NEW GRAIN CARRIERS.

Some time ago it was announced that it was the intention of the Montreal Transportation Company to build a steam-barge and consort, the latter to be a sister to the John Gasken. The keel of the consort is being laid, and work will be commenced in earnest in a month or two. Besides these two boats, it is stated that another company intend to build a steam-barge and consort also calculated to carry 80,000 bushels. They will be built at Kingston this winter, if the negotiations now going on terminate satisfactorily. The construction of these four monsters, with a capacity of 160,000 bushels, will give employment to a large number of men, and make things lively during the winter.

A GOOD IDEA.

The clerk of the steamer Grace Grummond has adopted an excellent plan in case of disaster in having a small can, or tin tube, with a screw cap, into which he each trip places the passenger list and names of the crew. In case of disaster this can would undoubtedly float ashore. It might be suggested further that owners of all steamers supply similar passenger-list cans having the name of the boat pressed into the metal, which would attract attention if found.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

The grain charters announced yesterday were confined entirely to steam vessels, owners of other craft holding off for better rates. The nominal rate on corn to Buffalo was 1¾ cents. The engagements were: Buffalo—Propeller Nahant, 50,000 bushels of wheat; propeller New York, 62,000 bushels of corn; propeller Waverly, 40,000 bushels of corn; propeller Nyack, 32,000 bushels of corn; propeller Montana, 60,000 bushels of corn. For Erie—Propeller Lehigh, 70,000 bushels of corn; propeller Lycoming, 50,000 bushels of corn. Lumber freights were barely steady.

DOCK NOTES.

The steambarge Cofinbury left port last evening light.

The schooner Niagara is to have a new mizzenmast put in.

Owners of grain-carrying sail vessels are feeling blue over the continued low freight rates.

Yesterday was the tugmen's pay-day, and the majority of them were feeling exceedingly happy.

The steam-barge Hilton and the tug Parker went into the Chicago Dry-Docks yesterday for repairs.

Capt. Tom Martin, the owner of the schooner George B. Sloan, leaves for his home—Oswego—this evening.

The steam-barge Granite State is in Miller Brothers' dry-dock having repairs made to her stern-bearings.

The schooners Lizzie A. Law and John Kelderhouse were towed to the Fulton Elevator yesterday to load grain.

The barge Uranus, of the tug Favorite's tow, came into port yesterday minus her foremast, lost in a squall outside.

The fine Canadian schooner Erie Belle, commanded by that efficient and gallant sailor, Capt. Duncan McCloud, is in port.

The palace steamer Peerless, of the Lake Michigan & Lake Superior Line, leaves for Duluth and other Lake Superior ports this evening.

Yesterday a sailor, in attempting to get on the dock from a lumber-laden vessel near Lake street bridge, missed his footing and fell on a lot of iron on the dock, and cut his head and face quite seriously.

The gentlemen—Capt. Keith and E. M. Doolittle—who made the survey of the damage to the schooner George B. Sloan found the general average amounted to the sum of $7,005, which the insurance companies will have to stand.

The sidewalk along the dock in the rear of Byrne's saloon, between the lumber market and Lake street bridge, is a veritable mantrap, and the owner or agent of said property should see that it is repaired without delay, as some one will surely lose their life some dark night, as any person falling through will drop into the river.

The mammoth steam-barge Cumberland made her first appearance at this port yesterday. She is discharging her cargo of coal at the docks west of the Air-Line Elevator. The Cumberland resembles the City of Rome, and is a most magnificent piece of naval architecture. She is well worth a visit by any one who admires lake vessels, whether steam or sail.

The majority of the men employed on the tugs—Captains, engineers, deckhands, and linesmen—are good, whole-souled fellows, but there are a few black sheep among them, and people have no trouble to pick them out. They are to be found lounging along the docks ready to insult any one that does not turn out of their way, or to trip them up as they pass. The police should look after these loafers and drive them into their holes.

FREE CANALS.

FREE FROM THE MISSISSIPPI TO THE HUDSON.

Davenport *Gazette*: "There has been some mystification as to the fact, even in New York; but it is now clear that, before the adjournment of that body, the lower branch of the General Assembly followed the lead of the Senate and passed the amendment of the Constitution of New York under which tolls will be abolished on the Erie Canal. First, it will be necessary that the succeeding General Assembly shall re-enact the amendment, and then that it be ratified by a vote of the people of New York. It is all but absolutely certain that both those approving acts will be consumated in due time. Then will New York range itself in the line of indorsement of the following resolution in the series adopted by the Davenport Convention:

Resolved—That we heartily favor the proposed cession of the Illinois & Michigan Canal and the improvements of the Illinois River by the State of Illinois" still hangs fire. A bill designed to secure such a cession was introduced in the Senate of the Illinois General Assembly by Senator Whiting, and was passed by that body. It was not, however, acted upon by the House. That was an unfortunate neglect. We cannot regard that failure on the part of the House as due to aught else than neglect, for it cannot be that the popular branch of the Legislature could fail to recognize the fact that the successful and early completion of a direct water-route from the Upper Mississippi River to the lakes is largely contingent upon the surrender of the Illinois & Michigan Canal to the General Government. That surrender made and the Hennepin Canal constructed, there will be an unrestricted communication between the Upper Mississippi River and the Hudson. The Hennepin Canal will be free, the Illinois & Michigan Canal will be free, the lakes are free, the Erie Canal is to be made free. Thus there will be unrestricted water-route transportation direct from the Upper Mississippi to New York. It is important, therefore, to observe the fact that Illinois must act an important part in securing these completed advantages. The Illinois & Michigan Canal must be made the property of the United States before it can be further improved, under the direction of Congress. True, the Hennepin Canal can be built, as it will be, without waiting for that needed action by Illinois in relation to the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Yet such action should not delay. The people of Illinois should urge it forward. Chicago, particularly, should press earnestly to secure it. Doubtless it will do so. The press of that city are directing attention to the duty of Chicago in connection with the entire Mississippi-Hudson-Chicago Canal movement."

AROUND THE LAKES.

LAUNCH OF A NEW PROPELLER.

Detroit *Free Press*: The largest boat ever built on the Saginaw River—James Davidson's new propeller—was beautifully launched at ten minutes after 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, there being about 5,000 spectators present. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 295½ feet; length of keel, 250 feet; width of beam, thirty-eight feet nine inches; depth of main hold, twelve feet two inches; depth between decks, seven feet one inch. Her hull measures 1,400.60 tons. She was commenced in October, 1880, and since an average of forty-five men have been kept steadily employed upon her. Her stern is like that of an ocean steamer, while the rest of her hull is modeled after common lake craft. She has two steel decks, nine by sixteen feet, and a compound engine thirty-six by fifty-four inches. She has a twelve-inch shaft and a twelve-foot wheel. The machinery was made by S. H. Hodge, of Detroit, who has also been put in position. Previous to her launching, a steamer bearing her name—Oceanic—was hoisted to her masthead. Her cost when complete will reach $110,000. Her first load will probably be salt for Chicago. It is said to be Mr. Davidson's intention to build at the yard another propeller of the same model but larger proportions."

WEST-BOUND FREIGHT.

The following is a comparative statement of west-bound freight left at Buffalo by the Erie Canal from the opening of navigation to date, in the years 1880 and 1881:

Articles.	*1880.*	*1881.*
Lumber, lbs	1,439,909	980,220
Dried fruit, lbs	4,367,748	6,184,510
Hemp, lbs	468,043	246,444
Domestic spirits, lbs	160,565	469,473
Pig iron, lbs	73,628,959	10,981,548
Band and bar iron, lbs	3,842,962	770,560
Castings, lbs	3,842,962	3,790,366
Woolens, lbs	2,763,435	5,512,864
Cottons, lbs	4,022,275	6,628,858
Foreign salt, lbs	3,544,000	4,482,220
Sugar, lbs	29,357,606	29,527,880
Molasses, lbs	3,609,563	5,963,818
Coffee, lbs	1,301,788	3,947,357
Nails, lbs	253,389	2,178,100
Iron and steel, lbs	24,350,196	106,393,210
Railroad iron, lbs	55,242,556	66,884,325
Crockery and glass, lbs	3,098,822	8,191,207
Merchandise, lbs	52,642,495	62,220,843
Phosphates, lbs	434,000	7,253,086
Bacon, lbs	25,939,440	50,957,505
Anthracite coal, lbs	74,554,295	78,040,039
Iron ore, lbs	20,258,954	None.
Sundries, lbs	38,617,962	18,523,435
Domestic salt, lbs	35,005,716	23,211,296
	468,238,402	507,498,132
	or 231,618 tons.	or 253,749 tons.

MARINE MATTERS AT MILWAUKEE.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of yesterday has the following item, which is but an index of the dullness prevailing all around the lakes at the present time: "Yesterday was the dullest day of the season, which fact is owing to the light winds that prevailed during the day. The number of tugs in commission was three, and even this small number of boats had but little to do. The only Lower Lake arrivals were the steam-barge Bellevue and consort, Burnham. The schooner Myosotis, with tan bark, and a few more vessels with wood or lumber were the only other arrivals. The steam-barge Minnesota and consort Jessie Linn cleared for Escanaba."

AN IRON STEAMSHIP.

The new iron screw steamship Campana, purchased by the Canada Lake Superior Company in London, England, has arrived in Toronto. As soon as the new locks are ready she will be taken to Tate's dry-dock and cut in half and fitted with bulkheads. She will then be taken through the canals to Collingwood in two pieces. The Campana, which is of 1,500 tons burden, is intended to ply between Collingwood and Duluth, and will have a capacity of over 60,000 bushels of grain, besides a large passenger accommodation.

POOR PLACE FOR TUGS.

Buffalo *Courier*: "The tugs B. F. Bruce and A. C. Adams, of the Hand & Johnson Line, and the C. D. McKinnon and Anna P. Dorr, of Maytham's Line, have been placed in ordinary. There are but nine lake tugs in commission now. That there is abundant reason for laying up tugs will be readily acknowledged when it is stated that for the space of forty hours not a single vessel was brought into port by any of the tugs."

GREAT DEMAND FOR COAL CARRIERS.

The demand at Buffalo for vessels to carry coal is so great now, and rates so high, that the line propellers have gone into the business. The Starucca, of the Union Steamboat Company, cleared for Milwaukee Saturday with 1,350 tons, at a rate said to be $1.15.

A NEW STEAM-BARGE LAUNCHED.

The new steam-barge constructed for the Conlon Bros., of Thoroid, by the Messrs. Shickluna, of St. Catharines, was successfully launched Thursday afternoon, and named the Erin. She will be ready to sail in a few days.

CHANGE OF COMMANDERS.

Cleveland *Plaindealer*: "John Sloan, Jr., takes command of the steamer Evening Star, vice Capt. Hayes, who takes the propeller Samuel F. Hodge."

THE SUNKEN PROPELLER BROOKLYN.

The expedition which left Detroit recently to recover the machinery of the sunken propeller Brooklyn succeeded in finding her, and secured a pony engine and other parts of her machinery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANAL TOLLS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Aug. 1.—The *Monetary Times*, in an article on "Canal Tolls," says: "Tolls on the Erie Canal cannot be abolished without an alteration of the State Constitution of New York. Already an attempt has been made in the Legislature to bring about an amendment of the Constitution, resolutions looking to that even having been passed. If this resolve be carried into effect, the tolls will be removed and produce will be carried by the canal at less than cost. Ought we in Canada to imitate this example, supposing it to be set? We have no hesitation in answering in the negative. We have nothing to gain by carrying produce at a loss. It is to meet the competition of our enlarged canals that the movement is made at Albany to abolish tolls on the Erie Canal. Instead of being frightened at the spectre of our enlarged canals, New York would do well to try the effect of the new competition with which she is threatened. Steps taken under the influence of panic are seldom wisely taken, and of all possible steps the abolition of the tolls seems the most indefensible. Let us keep our heads, and not recklessly abolish all tolls on our canals in a moment of panic, for if we do so we should soon have cause to repent the act."

SALE OF A TUG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 1.—The tug Effie L. was sold to-day by Capt. Hall to Detroit parties. The consideration is said to be $6,500.

GONE INTO DRY-DOCK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 1.—The scow Hunter and schooner Espindola went into dry-dock today to stop leaks, and the propeller Niagara to receive a new wheel.

MUSKEGON LUMBER SHIPMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Aug. 1.—Clearances to-day, seven vessels. Lumber shipments, 2,760,000 feet and 3,000,000 lath and shingles.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Chicago, Milwaukee, sundries.
Stmr Corona, Milwaukee, sundries.
Stmr Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Stmr Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Stmr Hilton, Muskegon, lumber.
Stmr Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Stmr Conemaugh, Erie, sundries.
Stmr Nebraska, Buffalo, sundries.
Stmr Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Stmr Brunswick, Ashland, lumber.
Stmr Hattie B. Perew, South Haven, sundries.
Stmr Fayette, Manistee, lumber.
Stmr Tecumseh, White Lake, lumber.
Stmr New York, Buffalo, sundries.
Stmr Favorite, Menominee, towing.
Stmr Montana, Buffalo, sundries.
Stmr George S. Brockway, Ludington, towing.
Stmr Acadia, Montreal, sundries.
Stmr Rube Richards, Escanaba, iron ore.
Stmr John B. Lyon, Erie, coal.
Schr Solon Carter, Manistee, lumber.
Schr C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Isabella Sands, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Margaret, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Carrier, Little Traverse Bay, bark.
Schr C. Norris, Whitehall, posts and ties.
Schr Curiosity, South Chicago, shovel.
Schr Planet, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Orange, Menominee, lumber.
Schr S. A. Wood, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Ellen Spry, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Geo. Worth, Summer Island, railway ties.
Schr Mars, Ludington, lumber.
Schr May Richards, Escanaba, iron ore.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Stmr Chicago, Milwaukee, sundries.
Stmr Corona, Milwaukee, sundries.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Prop J. H. Morrison, Grand Haven, sundries.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Sky Lark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, light.
Prop Albert Soper, Muskegon, light.
Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, light.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Hall, sundries.
Prop Rochester, Buffalo, 68,000 bu corn and sundries.
Prop Buckeye, Muskegon, light.
Prop E. F. Thompson, Muskegon, light.
Prop St. Joseph, Muskegon, light.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, sundries.
Prop Colin Campbell, Ludington, light.
Schr P. L. Barton, Menominee, light.
Schr S. M. Stephenson, Menominee, light.
Schr Orkney Lass, Traverse City, light.
Schr E. M. Boynton, Manistee, light.
Schr Grace M. Flier, Cheboygan, light.
Schr Butcher Boy, Marinette, light.
Schr Minnesee Valley, Manistee, light.
Schr I. M. Forrest, Whitefish Bay, light.
Schr Transfer, Muskegon, light.
Schr C. O. D., Grand Haven, light.
Schr A. L. Potter, Manistee, light.
Schr Hattie Fisher, Montague, light.
Schr Ruby, Pine Lake, light.
Schr Isabella Sands, Manistee, light.
Schr Dan Newhall, Muskegon, light.
Schr Adirondack, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Lincoln Dall, Muskegon, light.
Schr Annie Sherwood, Erie, 6,000 bu corn.
Schr America, Sturgeon, sundries.
Schr Four Brothers, Frankfort, light.
Schr John Kilderhouse, Buffalo, 32,000 bu wheat.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.

OTHER LAKE PORTS.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 1.—Up—Propellers Waverly, Roanoke, James Fisk, Jr., Oneida, Scotia No. 2, Prussia; schooners David Vance, Guiding Star, R. H. Rine, Louise.

Down—Propellers Saleski, with schooners L. Hanna, Sunnyside and consort; D. Ballentine, W. T. Graves with schooner G. W. Adams, Lowell and barges, Garden City and barges, A. A. Turner and barges, P. Chamberlain and barges, Avon and consort, Havana and consort. Wind northeast, fresh. Weather fine.

PORT HURON, Aug. 1.—9:30 p. m.—Down—Propellers Winslow, R. J. Hackett and consort, Three Brothers, Southwest, and Laura Bell; schooner Alpena.

Up—Propellers Chicago, Portage, Chauncey Hurlburt and consort; schooners Samuel Watson and David Provost.

Wind northwest, light; weather fine.

ESCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., Aug. 1.—Arrived—Steamers D. W. Rust, W. L. Brown, Iron Age, Escanaba, Forest City, Minnesota, Fred Kelly, and City of New York; schooners D. R. Clint, P. Case, Iron Cliff, Riggie Jones, Typo, City of Green Bay, S. H. Foster, H. H. Brown, Unadilla, C. H. Burton, L. Ellsworth, A. M. Peterson, S. J. Tilden, M. R. Warren, Watertown, F. M. Knapp, Sunrise, and D. Stewart.

Departed—Steamers Wocoken, D. W. Rust, W. L. Brown, Escanaba, and Minnesota; schooners Ironton, Grace Holman, D. R. Clint, Reed Case, Riggie & Jones, Typo, and Unadilla.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Aug. 1.—Arrived—Propellers Sparta and Smith Moore; schooners Suniatra and C. G. King.

Cleared—Propellers Smith Moore, H. B. Tuttle, Ohio, and Sparta; schooners G. H. Ely, C. G. King, Clara Parker, Sumatra, J. I. Johnson, and C. Ryan.

Passed down—Propeller Empire State.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 1.—Entered—Propeller Alaska, grain, Chicago.

Cleared—Propeller Potomac, coal; Annie Young, merchandise, Chicago.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 1.—Arrived from below—Schooner Alice B. Norris.

DISEASE AND DEATH.

A Small-Pox Nest Unearthed in the Fourteenth Ward — A Monument to Ald. Stauber's Bullheaded Opposition to Vaccination and Other Sanitary Measures—Deaths Last Week—Heavy Mortality — Prevalence of Diarrheal Diseases.

Thirteen new cases and three deaths from small-pox have been reported at the Health Office since Saturday. There was one death at the Post-House, and two in the city,—at No. 94 Wade street, and No. 168 Laurel street. The new cases are about all reported from the Fourteenth Ward, and they furnish an instance of sowing the wind and reaping the whirlwind. Ald. Stauber, one of the representatives of this ward in the Council, opposed vaccination, and opposes it yet. He fought it on the floor of the Council and in his ward. He came to the Health Officer last winter and requested that persons found among his constituents suffering from the disease might be left at home. He advised his people to resist the removal of their friends to the Hospital and to fight against vaccination, and the result of his bullheadedness is now being shown. Secretary McVicker, who is a close observer upon sanitary matters, said that there was no doubt about the origin of these cases, and that it was largely owing to the Alderman's ideas that so much small-pox was prevailing in the Fourteenth Ward. Dr. De Wolf, the Health Commissioner, coincides in this statement, and says that it is a godsend that these cases are being unearthed now, so that the Health Department could get control of the disease in that district before cold weather set in. If this was not the case the contagion might be spread to an alarming extent. The people in the infected district must make up their minds that the law would be compulled with. Every person in the infected district would be vaccinated, regardless of age, sex, or previous condition, and Wednesday evening all the officers at the disposal of the Department would go there to do the work. One thousand vaccine points for that purpose will arrive tomorrow.

It was really by chance that these cases were discovered, and a thorough

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION

is now being carried on in the ward. Every case that is reported below was found to be without medical attention, and, had the Health Department not taken the bull by the horns, no one can tell how far this contagion might have spread itself through contact and natural infection. The officers discovered these pest-spots in going from house to house to vaccinate the inmates, and were naturally somewhat surprised at finding a patient suffering with the small-pox. In many cases the patients were suffering not alone for want of proper medical attention, but of proper food and necessary care, which they would have obtained without money and without price at the Hospital. Many of the cases are too sick now to remove, so that they will have to be left at home; but an earnest effort is being made to properly guard them. All that have been found that cannot be removed are being properly cared for, and are given the necessary food. But Dr. De Wolf believes that there are numerous cases yet to be unearthed in this same ward, and the officers are hard at work endeavoring to ferret them out. The worst of it all is that among all the cases thus far found, none of them can speak English. Poles and Bohemians and a few Germans compose the sufferers. The cases reported were from the following places: No. 157 Fry street, No. 440 and 444 Dudley street, No. 49 Elston avenue, No. 416 North Lincoln street, No. 158 Newton street, No. 484 North Ashland avenue, No. 21 Thomas street, No. 327 North Paulina street, No. 581 Dickson street, and Nos. 496 and 481 North Lincoln street. A glance at the locality will show that the cases are contiguous to each other, and the disease can easily be traced to its source. A case of scarlet-fever was reported from No. 2810 Bonfield street.

CITY MORTALITY.

The deaths in the city during the past week, according to the Registrar of the Vital Statistics, were 324, as against 294 the week previous, 227 for the same period in 1880, and 211 for the same period in 1879. Of the decedents, 222 were children under 5 years of age. The annual rate per 1,000 of population was equal to 22.16. There were 166 males and 158 females; married, 46; widows, 11; widowers, 4. The principal causes of death, and the number therefrom, were as follows: Accident, 3; suicide, 3; alcoholism, 3; bronchial diseases, 5; childbirth, 2; brain inflammation, 2; cholera infantum, 81; cholera morbus, 6; croup, 3; diarrhea and dysentery, 16; diphtheria, 4; enteritis, 7; entero-colitis, 15; exhaustion, 2; heart-disease, 9; inflammation of cerebro-spinal fever, 4; puerperal-fever, 2; gastro-enteritis, 8; measles, 7; meningitis, including 2 each of tubercular and spinal, 12; consumption, 19; pneumonia, 24; scarlet-fever, 12; sunstroke, 1.

There were eighty deaths in the city yesterday, and the Registrar issued eighty burial permits. Neither Dr. Gleason nor Dr. De Wolf could give a good reason for this

EXTRAORDINARY RISE IN MORTALITY.

It was largely among children under 5 years of age, and diarrheal diseases were the main causes. The deaths are due, in a large measure, to indiscreet feeding of infants and children, green fruit and green garden truck causing a large amount of the trouble.